# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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## Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,003,007
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 14,550,000

*Branches and Agencies.*

| | |
|---|---|
| TOKIO. | CHEFOO. |
| KOBE. | TIENTSIN. |
| OSAKA. | PEKIN. |
| NAGASAKI. | NEWCHWANG. |
| LONDON. | DALNY. |
| LYONS. | PORT ARTHUR. |
| NEW YORK. | ANTUNG. |
| SAN FRANCISCO. | LIOYANG. |
| HONOLULU. | MUKDEN. |
| BOMBAY. | TIE-LING. |
| SHANGHAI. | CHANG-CHUN. |
| HANKOW. | |

*Head Office:*—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months .....5% p.a.
„ 6 „ .....4% „
„ 3 „ .....3% „

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. [17

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....GOLD $3,250,000
=ABOUT MEX $5,900,000
RESERVE FUND .....GOLD $3,250,000
=ABOUT MEX $5,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „ „ „
3 „ 3 „ „ „ „

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Taels 7,500,00

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berlin | Calcutta | Hamburg | Hankow |
| Kobe | Peking | Singapore | Tientsin |
| Tsinanfu | Tsingtau | Yokohama | |

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank) } Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft } Berlin.
Deutsche Bank } Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder } Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft } Berlin.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie } Berlin.
Robert Warschauer & Co. } Berlin.
Mendelssohn & Co. } Berlin.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne } Frankfurt a/M.
Jacob S. H. Stern } Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,002,000 (£. 417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½% per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4% do.
Do. 3 do. 3½% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. [20

## Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.—
Sterling Reserve.....$10,000,000 } $21,000,0 0
Silver Reserve .....$11,000,000 }
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Deputy Chairman
A. Fuchs, Esq. | E. Shellim, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq., | H. A. W. Slade, Esq.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq. | H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. [21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [2

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 800,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£1,075,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS .....£ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
„ „ „ 6 „ 3½ „
„ „ „ 3 „ 2 „

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [23

## Notice of Firm.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co.
(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [707

## Intimations.

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, have always in stock a supply of the above in all sizes. Prices may be obtained on application.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1907. [682

A. CHAZALON & CO.
6, Queen's Road Central,
WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT
in pints and Baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS
GRENADINE, GROSEILLE, &c.
VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE AND Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS
ALSO
Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS
suitable for Pic-nic

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [4

## Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

| FOR | STEAMERS. | TO SAIL ON | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI..... | MARMORA..... Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R. | About 8th Aug. | Freight and Passage. |
| LONDON, &c., via usual Ports of Call ..... | DELHI ..... Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. | 10th Aug., Noon. | *See Special Advertisement* |
| LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES ..... | SIMLA ..... Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R. | About 14th Aug. | Freight and Passage. |

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. [2

## Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

DELICIOUS with FRUITS, SWEETS, TEA, COFFEE, &c., &c., &c.

PRESERVED IN ALL ITS NATURAL RICHNESS

GUARANTEED FRESH.

PRICES:
27 cts., 35 cts., 50 cts. - - per Tin.
$3.00, $3.85, $5.50 - - - per Dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [35

ASK FOR
KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER
and see that you get it.

LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE LABEL.

BEWARE OF COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

Telephon No. 75.

*SOLE AGENTS,*
CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907. [38

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 4th August,

THE Company's Steamship

"HONAM"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.
Returning from Macao at 8.30 P.M. to the COMPANY'S WHARF.
Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare..... $4.00
„ „ „ on the following day ..... 5.00
„ Single „ ..... 7.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
Children under 12 years' Half-Price.
NO "CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [70

## Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

*For Sale at*
THE SAVOY,
in Queen's Road Central and at their Branch Store in Kowloon.
THE MUTUAL STORES,
and all its BRANCHES.
WATSON & CO., LD.,
and the Agents—
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907. [30

THE CITY OF PARIS,
PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,
2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
LADIES' HATS, TOQUES & BLOUSES
DIRECT FROM PARIS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE. [39

CHAMPAGNE.
G. H. MUMM & CO.
THE MOST POPULAR WINE
Can be had in the following qualities:
EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.
Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony. [545

## Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.
A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [26

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,
PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907. [19

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL,
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.
Bath to Every Room.
Hot and Cold Water Throughout.
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.
Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER & AGENT.

709]

VICTORIA HOTEL,
(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMEEN),
*SHAMEEN, CANTON,*
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.
H. SHAYNES,
Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,
(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO).
*MACAO, CHINA,*
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.
Capt. T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.,
Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

Wm. FARMER, Prop'r.

85]

## Shipping—Steamers.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,".....2,363 tons.....Captain H. D. Jones.
" "POWAN,".....2,338 " ..... " W. A. Valentine.
" "FATSHAN," .....2,260 " ..... " C. V. Lloyd.
" "KINSHAN," .....1,995 " ..... " B. Branch.
" "HEUNGSHAN," ...1,998 " ..... " R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN,".....1,651 tons.....Captain E. H. Grainger.
" "SUI-TAI,".....1,651 " ..... " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,".....219 tons,.....Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,".....588 tons .....Captan J. Willox.
" "NANNING,".....569 " ..... " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. [9

### REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).
Canton Agents:—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. [370

### WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5½ DAYS.

THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip.....$30

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.
For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS,
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906. [14

### JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Steamer. | From | Expected on or about | Will leave for | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TJIKINI ..... | JAPAN | Second half July | JAVA PORTS | First half Aug. |
| TJILIWONG.. | JAVA | First half Aug. | JAPAN | First half Aug. |
| TJIMAHI..... | JAPAN | First half Aug. | JAVA PORTS | First half Aug. |
| TJIBODAS ... | JAPAN | Second half Aug. | JAVA PORTS | Second half Aug. |
| TJIPANAS ... | JAPAN | First half Sept. | JAVA PORTS | First half Sept. |
| TJILATJAP... | JAPAN | First half Sept. | JAVA PORTS | First half Sept. |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 25th July, 1907. [13

## Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1905 [61

TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [60

## Intimation.

### THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

**No. 1 DOCK.**
**Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.**

**No. 2 DOCK.**
**Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.**

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

**Telephone: Nos. 376, 406, or 681.**
**Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.**
**Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.**

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905. [37

## Mails.

### NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|
| NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG | "ZIETEN" Capt. F. Prösch | WEDNESDAY, Noon, 14th Aug., 1907. |
| SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow | about WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug., 1907. |
| MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE | "PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. van Senden | THURSDAY, Noon, 15th Aug., 1907. |
| YOKOHAMA and KOBE | "PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz | About FRIDAY, 23rd Aug., 1907. |
| KUDAT and SANDAKAN | "BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill | About SATURDAY, 9 A.M., 31st Aug., 1907. |

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [7

## Intimation.

EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
CALCUTTA, 59, Bentinck Street.
SHANGHAI, 566, Nanking Road.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1905. [44

## Hotel.

### KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.
Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extras.
Modern Management.

*Telegraphic Address:* "CHEF" HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 84.

O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.
[703

## POSTAGE STAMPS TELL STORY OF RISE AND FALL OF NATIONS.

In the stamp collections of this country there are some of the most powerful reminders of the civil strife that exist. Among the philatelic treasures of other lands there are stamps that tell vividly the tales of war and of revolution, of conquest, of the rebuke of tyrants, of the overthrow of kingdoms and of the establishment of nations.

It may safely be said that there is no topic that opens up a more interesting study of history than the war stamps that have been issued in the last sixty years. In the United States, for instance, the second issue of stamps of 1861 was the direct result of the outbreak of the war of the Confederacy. The previous issue was so seriously depleted by confiscation by Southern postmasters that the government found it immediately necessary to get out another series. All the stamps of that confiscated issue are now valuable. The 3-cent denomination is put down in philatelic catalogues as worth $60 unused. The 10-cent unused is worth $75, while the 24-cent used is rated as worth $40.

As a distinct outcome of the Civil war there was placed in the stamp issue of 1861 a stamp of a new denomination, 15 cents, and it bore the picture of Lincoln. Many stamps of later issues have borne portraits of men who would probably not have been thus pictured but for their prominence as statesmen and soldiers during the Civil war period.

The stamps of the Confederacy itself are the most acute reminders of the Civil war. Besides specimens gotten out by the general government, the postmasters of many towns printed local or provisional issues, which were recognized for service throughout the limited and restricted mail service of the Confederacy. Most of these stamps that can be authenticated possess large value, some selling now into the hundreds of dollars.

Those stamps issued by the Confederate authorities are not, as a rule, rarities. Genuine specimens of most of them can be obtained at moderate prices, and some of them are among the cheap stamps. These general issues in most instances showed the portrait of Jefferson Davis. One bore the picture of George Washington. The postmasters of more than sixty towns issued provisional stamps during the war, and these were of a great variety of design. Nearly all of them were of a crude type, and printed from types of local printers, upon whose Southern ingenuity depended the neatness and appropriateness of the designs.

SPANISH WAR STAMPS.

The next war stamps in which this country was in any way concerned were the Puerto Principe issues, of Cuba, 1898-9. These were issued as the result of the occupation of the province by United States troops during the Spanish-American war. When this government took possession of the entire island Uncle Sam sent a large consignment of his own stamps to Cuba, surcharging them across the face with the name of the island and the denomination of the stamps in pesos. This system was continued only until the Cubans established their government and were in a position to issue distinctive stamps of their own.

Surcharged United States stamps were put in use in the Philippines and Porto Rico at the same time. It may be in order to explain for the benefit of the unlitiated that a surcharged stamp is one of some regular issue of a country across the face which there is printed a word or words, figures or a design that it may be employed as a denomination, or made applicable to a mail service for which it was not originally intended, or that there may be a clear designation of a change in the authority guaranteeing and responsible for the stamp.

When, in 1899, an end was put to the strife of the rival claimants to the throne of Samoa, and there was substituted for the hitherto chaotic condition of affairs a tripartite government by representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, the old Samoan stamps were continued in service, with this surcharge in black across their face: "Provisional government."

Before the day of American intervention Cuba had stamps prompted by war. When Isabella, of Spain, was overthrown as a result of the revolution of 1863, Cuba made a change in its stamps by surcharging its old issues. The Philippines in like manner recognized the change in the government in its mother country.

Spain herself set the example for these, her colonies. When the monarchy was restored in 1875 under Alfonso XII, the government got out a brand new set of stamps appropriate to the occasion.

Carlist stamps appeared in Spain two years before the re-establishment of the monarchy. Don Carlos was prosecuting his second war, and his cause assumed such extensive power that he was able to establish and maintain a postal service. The Carlist stamps, which flourished for three years, comprised eight varieties.

The Mexican war stamps are interesting adjuncts of North American history. The first were issued in 1864, and signalized the conquest by French troops and the installation of Maximilian as emperor. Three years later our neighbours to the south had the exquisite pleasure of overthrowing the empire, and they immediately issued new stamps in accordance with republican notions of such things.

As the result of the revolution within her bounds in 1897 Bolivia issued a stamp surcharged "F. F.," meaning Estado Federal.

The overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of the republic was the occasion for a new Brazilian stamp series in 1890, and ten years later that country got out a commemorative set, one denomination of which represented political independence and another denomination stood for the republic.

The Bulgarian stamps in 1899 were the result of that country securing semi-independence through the Turco-Russian war. This same historical event was responsible for the 1885 stamps of Eastern Roumania. The stamps of 1885 of South Bulgaria were the outcome of the revolution of Eastern Roumania and the attempt to join fortunes with Bulgaria.

(Continued on page 3.)

## Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. ....
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [59

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE

FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK
BY
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [54

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net $4.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net $2.70 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1906. [48

## To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—
HO TUNG,
Compradore Department,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1907. [71

TO LET,

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. [87

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [66

TO LET.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9a, 9b, 9c, and 10, PRAYA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [439

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.

No. 1, RIPON TERRACE, Bonham Road.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [629

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE,
Barretto & Co.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [665

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [67

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5 MORRISON HILL.

Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1907. [584

## Intimation.


# Powell's

ARTISTIC

FURNISHERS.

PRESENT DAY DESIGNS FOR LOCAL REQUIREMENTS.

**ESTIMATES** and **DESIGNS** For **PRIVATE RESIDENCES** or **PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS** FREE ON APPLICATION.

**LETTER** and **COAST ENQUIRIES** HAVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

'Phone: 346.

Tele: "POLO,"

Hongkong.

**WM. POWELL, LTD.,**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

*Des Vœux Road.*

Hongkong, 27th July, 1907. [83


## Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 13th August, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st July to 13th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. [673

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of August, 1907, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1907.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July 1907 [705

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th, to the 17th day of August, 1907, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [706

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NEW ISSUE OF SHARES.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are now ready, and Shareholders can obtain same on application in exchange for the receipts for the First Call.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. [711

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 19th August, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [698

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 50 cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 12th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 10th, 11th and 12th July, 1907.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [640

NOTICE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that Interest at the rate of 12 % per annum is payable on overdue calls.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. [713

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 80 cents per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 17th August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 17th August, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
*General Managers.*

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907 [714

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"HARBART,"

Captain Bowling, having arrived, Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. [712

## Consignees.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"WIK,"

Captain Carstens, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [696

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"MARCELLUS,"

Captain Lohrengel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [697

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"HABSBURG,"

Captain Filler, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th prox., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th prox., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1907. [700

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY, the 30th of July, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th of August, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1907. [1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PALMA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. [2

## POSTAGE STAMPS TELL STORY OF RISE AND FALL OF NATIONS.

[Continued from page 2.]

The 1879 stamps of Bosnia were also due to the Turco-Russian war, and followed the occupation of Bosnia by Austrian troops.

The Boer war in South Africa was productive of the Mafeking siege issue of the Cape of Good Hope in 1900. This same war was responsible for the "V.R.I." surcharged stamps of the Orange River Colony. To it was likewise due the surcharging of Transvaal stamps in 1900.

The trials and tribulations of Transvaal stamps make an interesting study in themselves. This land was the South African republic, or Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek, when it adopted stamps in 1870. When the British occupied the country in 1877 they surcharged the republic's stamps thus: "V R, Transvaal."

The following year the British issued a Transvaal stamp bearing the portrait of Victoria. When the Boers a few years later came again into their own they put back again into service not only their old stamps but used the Victoria stamp, surcharging it "Een Penny."

Next came the conquering Briton again in 1900 with his "V.R.I." surcharge, which he applied to all Boer stamps he could get his hands on. The death of Victoria caused a change in the surcharge in 1901 to "E.R.I." and the following year King Edward's head appeared upon a brand-new series of Transvaal stamps.

The years 1900 to 1912 were productive of a large number of city and state provisional issues in the colonial republic. These were on account of interrupted communication due to insurrection in the land.

The Cretan rebellion and Turco-Grecian war brought about the occupation of the island by British and Russian troops in 1898 and 1899. As a result of British occupation Cyprus issued special stamps in 1899.

The Soudan stamps of 1897 were due to the reconquest of Soudan provinces by Anglo-Egyptian forces.

France's stamps of 1870 were lithographed at Bordeaux on account of the investment of Paris by the German army.

Germany's Alsace-Lorraine stamps of the same year were for use in newly conquered French provinces.

At the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war, and simultaneously with the proclamation of a united German empire, the empire stamps of Germany made their appearance in 1871.

The overthrow of President Sam and the establishment of a provisional government in Hayti in 1902 was the occasion of a new surcharge of the stamps of that little republic.

USED BY CHINESE EXPEDITION.

India contributes an interesting stamp to the gallery of war issues in the form of a little envelope sticker surcharged "C. E. F." This issue was due to the dispatch of Indian troops to China during the Boxer rebellion, and the initials stood for "Chinese expeditionary force."

The Russo-Japanese war was responsible for several additions to philately. Japan has issued a stamp in recognition of her assumption of authority in Korea, as a result of that war, and got out another stamp to celebrate the triumphant review of her military forces engaged in the decisively won struggle. Russia, on her part, has issued a set of large charity stamps, all the proceeds from the sale of which have been applied to a fund for the widows and orphans of the men slain in the war with Japan.

The 10-cent Paraguayan stamp of 1904 was issued by the revolutionary government.

Modena, a duchy reigned over by the house of Este since 1288 A. D., overthrew the tyrannous ducal government in 1859, and allied with Italy. The occasion was celebrated with a new stamp.

The same year the ducal government of Parma was overthrown and another stamp burst forth in the philatelic firmament. Tuscany also issued a stamp upon the overthrow of the reigning duchy.

Peruvian surcharges of 1880 were due to war with Chile.

The Matabele rebellion in Rhodesia in 1896 brought out a new surcharged stamp.

The deposition of Prince Couza and installation of Prince Charles (now king) called for a change in the stamps of Roumania in 1866. Scenes from the war of that year are depicted upon commemorative stamps issued in 1866.

When President Estrada of Salvadore was overthrown by revolution in 1895 his face was blotted from the country's stamps by a heavy surcharge of the republic's coat of arms.

RECALLS SERVIAN TRAGEDY.

The revolution against the unfortunate King Alexander was responsible for the surcharging of Servian stamps in 1903, and that issue vividly recalls the assassination of the King and Queen Draga in their palace. A year later Servia issued a set of stamps in honour of the centennial of the establishment of Karageorge on the throne, which event followed one of the many rebellions the country has experienced.

A special stamp was issued for Sicily in 1861 when it became subject, after bloodshed, to Victor Emmanuel.

In 1897 and again in 1905 the stamps of Uruguay were surcharged "Paz" upon the quelling of serious rebellions in that land.

Venezuelan revolutionists issued great quantities of their country stamps in 1893 and in 1900, and to insure the use only of properly sold stamps the government had to surcharge those that remained in its possession.

It would required columns, chapters, books, to go in detail into the history of the war stamps of the world, but a casual review of such as we have mentioned in this article suffices to show the immense fund of interesting study that they provide. Many of these stamps mark important epochs in the chronicles of modern times, and they possess marked value through their relationship to historical events of the world. There have been few important crimes in international affairs or in internal political convulsions since the days of stamps began that have not created new philatelic designs, and these have an assured and established place in the history of the nations.

A collection of war stamps is of inestimable value as an educator. Each has its story of grim conflict, and each is an index to a line of historical investigation, which when faithfully prosecuted, proves its worth and amply repays the investigator. This class of stamps probably more than any other, opens to the onlooker the entrancing vista of absorbing interest that philately offers her devotees.—*New York Herald.*

## Intimations.


SAINT-RAPHAEL

**TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE.**

Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of genuine* **VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme, France).

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.


BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 5th August.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [704

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 5th August, 1907.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. [710

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

IT is proposed to form an INFANTRY COMPANY with a DETACHMENT of CYCLISTS. All who are desirous of joining are requested to apply personally at Volunteer Headquarters morning or afternoon.

A. J. THOMPSON, Captain,
Staff Officer H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1907. [690

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....$1,000,000)

Undertakes and Executes
THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., &c.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907 [515

GRAND OPENING OF ARTS EXHIBITION.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC COLLEGE,

there will be opened to the public at
37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(three doors above Supreme Court)
on
WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1907,
A GRAND EXHIBITION OF EXQUISITE ART TREASURES,
Comprising:—

PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, CARVINGS, TAPESTRY, ARTISTIC MARBLE and BRONZE BUSTS and STATUARY, ANCIENT ARMOUR and IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, FRENCH and VENETIAN WARES, Beautiful Articles of Decorative Furniture including a Bedroom Suite in Crystal and a Handsome Roman Chair from the Vatican, Rare Curios, Bric-a-Bracs, Bronzes and other specimen of Vertu collected by connoisseurs in Art from many parts of the world to the order of the Exhibitors.

A nominal fee of FIFTY CENTS will be charged for admission, the nett proceeds of which will be devoted to the Educational Funds of the CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC COLLEGE.

Doors opened from 12 noon to 5 P.M., and 7 to 10 P.M.

Tickets may be had at Entrance.

Adults ... ... ... ... 25 cents.
Children ... ... ... 15 "
Soldiers in uniform ... 15 "

T. H. TAI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1907 [497

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [63

THE "HONGKONG STUDIO"

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [83

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the
HON. THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
TUESDAY,
the 6th August, 1907, at 11 A.M., at the Central Police Station's Compound,
SUNDRY
CONDEMNED AND OBSOLETE STORES,
Comprising:—
CLOTHING, BOOTS, OLD METALS, RICE, YARN, RICKSHAS, SANDALWOOD and a small quantity of SILVER JEWELRY;
AND
Immediately after the sale at Fire Brigade Station, Queen's Road Central,
A QUANTITY OF
CONDEMNED STORES.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1907. [701

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. The Harbour Master, to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 7th August, 1907, at 11 A.M., at Causeway Bay on the Spot,
The Wreck of the Steamer
"KWEI-LUM;"
ALSO
ONE STONE JUNK.
(Both lying at Causeway Bay).

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1907. [702

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
THURSDAY,
the 15th August, 1907, at 11 A.M., at No. 1, Reclamation Street, Yaumati,
ONE MARINE TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE
15in. by 24in. by 40in.—27 Stroke—180 lbs. pressure. Built in 1903,
AND
ONE THURST BLOCK and SHAFT.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1907. [692


**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,**

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

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FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

*EVERY KIND OF*

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT *REASONABLE PRICES.*

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. [43

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE LEADING WHISKY THROUGHOUT THE EAST FOR OVER 20 YEARS.

WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR E BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.

$15.00 - - - per case.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [31



# The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1907.


## THE TONKIN-YUNNAN RAILWAY.

The policy adopted by the foreign officials of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs of telling the whole truth regarding the conditions prevailing within the districts under their jurisdiction, regardless of all other considerations has this excellent result that their reports will bear the severest scrutiny. Indeed, no one who is accustomed to glance over the periodical statements which are issued by the Commissioners of Customs would have the hardihood to question the accuracy of their reports, whose candour and straight-forwardness is a continual solace to the soul. In these circumstances, it is interesting to learn from the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Mengtsz, Mr. C. H. Brewitt-Taylor, what is the actual state of affairs in connection with the Tonkin-Yunnan railway—"our great economic enterprise," as he calls it. In the early part of last year, and later on towards the end of the hot season, very persistent and unsavoury rumours were prevalent in Hongkong regarding the manner in which the French authorities were treating the Chinese coolies employed on the line. It was alleged that they were starved, ill-housed and unattended when sick, and that their wages remained unpaid for months at a time. M. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul-General at Hongkong, who is now on leave, contradicted these statements in the most emphatic terms through the medium of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and produced evidence to show that the French Colonial Government were doing everything possible to ameliorate the condition of the labourers. It is perfectly true, that on one section of the route, through the upper valleys before Yunnan was reached, the coolies were stricken with fever of a malignant character, but they were never without the constant attendance of qualified medical officers, and the work of building the track through the unhealthy swamps was pushed through with the utmost speed. Once clear of the pestiferous area the main trouble was over, although complaints, which were never substantiated, continued to crop up in various corners, to the effect that the wages of the coolies were witheld from them and that they were in a state of semi-starvation half the time. It is curious, in view of these allegations, that the Acting Commissioner of Customs for Mengtsz has no fault to find with the administration of the railway authorities in respect of the workmen in his report for 1906. In fact, his report is an entire rebuttal of those statements, which may or may not have been disseminated for a purpose. He admits that the unhealthy character of the Namsi valley drove many of the men to desert, and for that reason work was discontinued during the summer, but in the winter the work was resumed, high wages being paid. Rations were distributed free or sold under cost; and there were free hospitals and medical attendance for the labourers who, however, did not always avail themselves of their opportunities. Mr. Brewitt-Taylor observes that "the first locomotive actually crossed the Namsi River bridge, which connects Laokai with Hokow, on the 7th March, and the first train entered Yunnan, with the Governor-General of Indo-China as a passenger, on the 12th of the same month. Regular construction trains ran from the 2nd September. So far, only supplies and material for the line and the mails have used the train; but by June next the first section, Hokow to Lahati, will probably be open to regular traffic, and the following June should, so far as can be estimated, see the locomotive at Mengtsz." Until the summer had arrived an army of 30,000 men was engaged in construction work; which was reduced, as stated, owing to desertions and on the initiative of the railway authorities to 3,500. In the autumn recruits were obtained from Annam and Kwangsi, for the unhealthy Namsi valley and the section below Milati, and from Szechuan to aid the Yunnanese contingent in the upper sections, till by the end of the year 47,000 men were at work. The poor harvest in the province drove many to the works, where good wages were paid—40 cents to 45 cents a day in the higher regions, and 50 cents to 60 cents in the lower; and, in addition, rations free or sold under cost. The daily cost to the company of a labourer on the Hokow-Milati section was placed at $0.20 a day unskilled and $1.50 a day skilled. On the other sections similar labour cost 60 to 80 cents. So much for the allegations of cruelty, tyranny and all the rest of it brought against the pioneers of railway work in Yunnan. It can well be understood that to feed some 50,000 men meant the organisation of a commissariat department in no way inferior to that of an army corps. So long as the labourers were within easy reach of Tonkin the question of transport was not of very great importance, but when they had advanced into the wilds prices rose immediately. The Acting Commissioner says on this point: "To feed the army of workmen on the line the company imported during the year from Tonkin 6,485 *tonnes* of rice alone. Most of this was for the desert lower region, but towards the close of the year it became necessary to send grain to the sections above Mengtsz. The only available transport after the railhead at kilometre 30 is pack-animals, carrying rather over a picul each and travelling about 30 kilometres a day. As the cost of living and transport has doubled within the last four years, mainly on account of the extraordinary demands for the works themselves, the cost of the line must greatly exceed the original estimate." The answer to the suggestion that the French officials neglected the recruits would seem to be entirely shattered by these facts. No doubt the labourers were at times in hard straits but that could only be expected when their labours had progressed beyond the bounds of civilisation and they were working in the wilds. Still the fact that everything was done to meet their requirements and overcome the natural difficulties of a barren and mountainous country should weigh in favour of the Government of Indo-China. We may conclude with a summary of the operations in progress, which may, as Mr. Brewitt-Taylor observes, "serve as a rough measure of the magnitude of the undertaking." It is stated that the direct distance between Hokow and Yunnanfu is nearly 300 kilometres; that along the line, graded that no incline exceeds 25 millimetres per metre, and with no curve of less than 100 metres radius, is 463 kilometres. The country being wholly mountainous, of red clay and limestone, tunnels and bridges are numerous. There are 147 tunnels, aggregating 15½ kilometres in length, the longest, now nearly finished, being 650 metres. Of these, 105 have been actually pierced and are in course of enlargement to the necessary section. Only four are as yet untouched. There will be 74 bridges of all sorts over 20 metres long, some of masonry, some of steel. The longest in masonry will be 70 metres with 10 arches; the longest in steel, of 17 girders of 8 metres each. One steel bridge of 65 metres span is a single girder. The line starts from Hokow at a height of 90 metres above sea level, passes through a 315-metre tunnel at Milati at a height of 1,700 metres, thence descends to Amichow, height 1,063 metres, passes Iliang at a height of 1,635 metres, and Shuitang at 2,019 metres, whence it descends to Yunnanfu, 1,886 metres.

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FROM the annual report of the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Tokyo, it appears that the business done during the past year considerably exceeded that of the previous year. After distributing a 20 per cent. among shareholders the Company carried to reserve a sum of 64,209 yen, making the total reserve funds 2,789,266 yen. The Mitsui Bus-an Kaisha are the local agents.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL COLLAPSE.

### FURTHER DETAILS AND PARTICULARS.

Comparatively little of importance has to be added to the account we published in last night's issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* regarding the collapse which took place at the Hongkong Hotel. To-day, the bare walls seemed even more gaunt than they did yesterday, and the sight of the heavily shored-up building in Queen's Road Central was evidence of the labours which had been performed by the staff of the Public Works Department during the night in order to secure the Hotel against further damage. Undoubtedly the P.W.D. officials deserve the utmost credit for the promptitude with which they took the work in hand and the capable manner in which they carried it out. There is a vast difference between shoring-up a solid, or apparently solid, building and erecting props for a wall which remains standing after its main supports have disappeared. The workmen, however, successfully accomplished the task, much to the astonishment of those who understood what had been required of them. Indeed, many expected that after the rains of last night the remaining portion of the building affected by the collapse would have disappeared this morning, but the efforts of the P.W.D. staff prevented such an accident, although there seems to be no question that the wall must eventually be demolished. Throughout the night the police and firemen worked continuously under a drenching rain, and if praise should be awarded to anybody it is to the uncomplaining, energetic and always ready force of men who either patrolled the streets or risked their lives when they clung to the end of nothing on a fourth-storey parapet. The police, which includes the fire brigade, did excellent work yesterday, under the most harassing conditions, and kept in order an excited throng with the utmost diplomacy, as might have been expected when there were such experienced officers present as Inspectors Baker, Collett, Parr and Macdonald, who have been accustomed for years to the handling of an Asiatic crowd.

When news of the misfortune was received by Mr. Ho Kom Tong, the chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital, he immediately telephoned to the hospital giving orders that an ambulance should be sent to Queen's Road and that accommodation should be prepared for ten patients. His orders were carried out, one ward being set apart for the reception of the injured. Three of those who had suffered in the collapse were taken to the hospital. One was already dead, but two were alive and received every attention at the hands of Dr. Jew Hawk. Another of the patients, however, died at two o'clock this morning, and no hopes are held out that the other will live. Of the three, one had been a cloak-room boy, another an office boy, and the third, who still survives, was attached to the dining-room staff of the Hotel. Considerable anxiety was felt regarding the compradore, Mr. She Po Shan, and his staff, because the collapse occurred near his office. Mr. She Po Shan, however, was attending a meeting of the directors at the time, in the private office of the Company.

The services of Drs. Stedman, Marriott, Harston and Moore, who devoted themselves to the injured and rendered every possible aid at their command, deserve the highest recognition.

Naturally, the guests in the wrecked section found themselves in an unusual predicament when they discovered that they could not gain entrance to their apartments. Most of them were boarders, and they were accommodated in another part of the Hotel, where they could have no qualms regarding the stability of the building. Some of them to-day presented the appearance of those who have spent a "night out," having been unable to secure a change of clothing.

It may be of interest to note that the shares of the Hongkong Hotel Company showed a slump of $5 to-day, falling from $118 to $113 within the twenty-four hours.

#### WORK ON THE SPOT.

Work in connection with the clearing away of the rubbish continued apace last night, under most trying circumstances. Shortly before ten o'clock a drizzling rain began to fall, which increased until it came down in torrents, rendering operations extremely difficult.

Between 6.30 and 7 o'clock the typhoon signal, denoting a typhoon to the South of the Colony, was seen dangling from the flagstaff of the Signal Station at Kowloon. This news spread rapidly and no little anxiety was entertained for the safety of the remaining portion of the damaged building, in case the wind should freshen during the night.

However, this did not occur. Long before the downpour had begun a gang of contractor's coolies and bamboo men, engaged by the Public Works Department, arrived on the scene and, together with other labourers, who had already commenced, the work of propping up the bulging wall was proceeded with. In view of the dangerous angle the wall had taken the firemen and rescuers stopped work while the building was being shored up.

This morning work was resumed and throughout the day there was great activity. Much of the debris was cleared away, but the heavy obstructions could not be touched for the present. In the forenoon, Messrs. Kuhn and Komor's representatives were shifting the goods that were not destroyed to safer quarters.

#### THE CASUALTY LIST.

The following figures of the number of men killed and injured were obtained from the police this morning:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dead | 3 |
| Fatally injured | 2 |
| Injured | 1 |
| Missing | 2 |

One of the deceased cannot be identified. It is believed that he was an outsider and went there to visit friends.

Most of the injured men are not expected to live.

## DES VŒUX ROAD MURDER.

### THE OPENING OF THE TRIAL.

At the Magistracy, this afternoon, the trial of the five men—Tam Piu, a coolie employed at Jardine's Sugar Refinery; Li Sui Hoi, a boiler-maker residing at 128, Wanchai Road; Sit Fu, a spinner working at the Cotton Mills; Hui Tun, a cook living at 3, Pennington Street, and Wan Hoi Chi, a coolie employed by Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company's aerated water department—who were apprehended on the 21st ultimo for the murder of Lo Pak Cheung, who, it will be remembered, was at one time engaged as foreman in Watson's aerated water factory was opened before Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson conducted the case on behalf of the police. Mr. W. T. Puddepha watched the case on behalf of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.

Ng Ling, a coolie employed by Watson's aerated water factory, was the first witness for the prosecution. He stated that he knew the deceased. In June last, the witness went on to say, two employees, surnamed To, were ordered by the deceased to carry some broken bottles to the first floor, and there to dump it into a sink. The coolies refused to carry out the order, whereupon the deceased, after having some words with them, pushed one of the men. Then the pair set on the deceased and thrashed him. The fight was stopped and the trio went to see the assistant manager—Mr. Shaw. The To brothers were ultimately discharged. On the 15th July—a month later—they returned and received their wages. Four days later, after working hours, the deceased was on his way home the witness said, when the fifth defendant, who was employed at the factory, pointed out the deceased to a number of men, saying, "That is him." This occurred under the verandah of the Hongkong Hotel. Paying no notice the deceased walked ahead and proceeded home, being followed by two men, who attempted to strike him.

His Worship—Did they strike him?

Witness—Whether they did or not I did not see.

Continuing, the witnes said that after that the deceased returned to the factory, and reported the matter to the manager, who went out into the street and the crowd ran away. The arrest of two men from the group and their removal to the Central Police Station followed.

Detective Hanson—Can you point out the two men who were arrested among the defendants?

Witness—No. They are not there.

Here the witness proceeded to tell how the murder was committed. On Sunday, the 21st ultimo, he began, at about 10 a.m., I was in Des Vœux Road—outside the factory.

Detective Hanson—Did you notice anything that attracted your attention?

Witness—Yes. I saw a large crowd assembled in Ice House Road.

His Worship—How many were in the crowd?

Witness—Several tens of people.

Detective Hanson—You said you could recognise some of them? Who were they?

Witness—The first, second and fourth defendants were present, as was also To Kum and To Cheuk, the men who were arrested some days previously in the group.

While the crowd was gathering outside the factory, the witness went on; the deceased came out. Immediately he was seen six or seven men—among them three of the defendants—rushed at the foreman.

His Worship—Did they go over to attack him?

Witness—I did not see it.

His Worship—But by their manner did they, in your opinion, go over to attack the deceased?—Yes.

The next thing witness heard was the cry of "Police," and shortly afterwards he saw the men run away. A number of factory hands, headed by the deceased, pursued them.

Detective Hanson—Was the deceased chasing one man in particular?

Witness—Yes.

Who was he?—I don't know.

When the deceased got as far as the Tai Wan Bank, witness saw a man—he could not identify him—rush at the deceased from under the verandah and drove a knife into his chest.

The case was adjourned.

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WE are requested to state that the "At Home" advertised for Saturday, the 3rd, instant, at "Mountain Lodge," has been postponed to Wednesday, the 7th instant, on account of the uncertain state of the weather.

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By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the 3rd Batt. "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 3rd inst.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | "Waldmere" | Losey |
| Valse | "Whisper and I shall hear" | Clothilde |
| Selection | "A Country Girl" | Monkton |
| Song | "Love's Old Sweet Song" | Molloy |
| Overture | "Light Cavalry" | Suppe |
| Gavotte | "Eunice" | Perdue |
| Selection | "The Girl from Kays" | Caryll |
| Two-Step | "A Georgia Camp meeting" | Mills |

Regimental Marches.
God Bless the Prince of Wales.
God Save the King.

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LAST evening, the coxswain of the steam launch *Lee Fat* reported to the police at the Central Station a drowning fatality which came under his notice at Hau Hoi Wan (Deep Bay) that day. He stated that yesterday morning a number of Chinese gentlemen chartered the *Lee Fat* and his orders were to steam to Samchun. When Deep Bay was reached the party decided to have a swim and the coxswain anchored in the bay. One by one the picnicers entered the water, and when the order was given to continue the journey it was discovered that one of the party—a young man—was missing. He was found later floating down the bay and his corpse was brought back to Hongkong. Nobody saw the accident.

## THE LEVEE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

### A REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The inaugural levee given by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard took place at Government House, yesterday afternoon, when an assembly representative of the Services, the officials, and the chief interests of Hongkong attended. Prior to the reception of the members of the general public, His Excellency acknowledged the presence of the Members of Council, the judges, the heads of Government Departments, the consular representatives, the Naval and Military Officers of field rank, etc. Thereafter the main body of visitors were received in the ball room.

The following gentlemen attended:—

H.E. Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Sir Francis Piggott, Sir Henry Berkeley, Mr. A. G. Wise, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. F. J. Badeley, Hon. Mr. H. Keswick, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. W. R. M. Davies, Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. C. McI. Messer, Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts, Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. Lee Jones, Mr. Dyer Ball, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Mr. W. J. Tutcher, Mr. G. N. Orme, Archdeacon Bannister, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Fletcher, Capt. Lyons, Dr. Wilder (Consul-General for the United States), Mr. B. de Szentormay (Consul for Austria-Hungary), Mr. Worstch (Consul-General for Germany) Mr. Jose Bribosia (Consul for Belgium) Mr. F. J. Haver Droeze (Consul-General for the Netherlands), Mr. J. Gascon, Ch. onzalez de Bernado (Consul for Chili), Mr. S. Mashiko (Acting Consul for Japan), Mr. A. Pierre Marty (Consul for Spain), Chev. Z. Volpicelli (Consul-General for Italy), Mr. A. G. Romano (Consul-General for Portugal), Mr. J. J. Lieria (Vice-Consul for Portugal), Mr. F. D Barretto, Consul for Mexico, Dr. E. A. Voretzsch, Consul for Holland, Mr. F. J. V. Jorge, Vice-Consul for Panama, Mr. A. Haupt, Consul for Denmark, Mr. A. A. H. Botelho, Consul for Nicaragua, Mr. J. Eitzen, Vice-Consul for Norway, Mr. R. Soulange-Teissier, Vice-Consul for France.

Messrs. F. M. Edwards, M. J. D. Stephens, J. Armstrong, R. Baker, A. J. Williams, R. M. Crosse, Capt. W. T. Miller, Messrs. A. C. Botelho, F. Rooks, W. W. Jefferd, B. H. Fleming, G. O. T. Bagley, D. E. Pereira, G. A. Woodcock, W. B. A. Moore, A. W. Grant, A. J. Darby, A. H. Gott, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Li Kin Fong, E. W. Carpenter, Captain A. Thompson, J. F. Boulton, R. O. Hutchison, Wong Kam-fuk, F. Clayson, H. Macfarlane, C. F. Dixon, Berke von Rosenberg Gruszczynstie, Rust, Col. C. V. Hume, Kleyenstüber, Rev. M. Longridge, Eng. Lieut. H. J. Clegg, Commander H. Pybus, R.N.R., Commander M. H. Penfold, R.N., Mr. J. M. G. Taylor, Lieut. Butterworth, Maj. W. W. Chitty, Maj. Ward, Lt. Col. C. H. U. Price, Lieut. Col. J. T. Carter, A.P.D., Maj. H. E. Lowis, Lt. Col. Seymour, Staff Serg. R. T. Gilmour, Col. Scott-Moncrieff, Major W. A. F. Williamson, Maj H. de F. Phillips, Lieut. Col. I. M. Reid, Maj. L. H. Parry, Col. F. E. Kent, Staff-Serg. L. A Haiss, Staff-Paymaster H. G. Wilson, Lieut. W. L. Bamber, Commander H. Grenfell Eng. Commander H. Basson, Eng. Commander C. H. Steward, Capt. H. Dalton, Commodore R. H. S. Stokes, D. J. W. Hartley, Messrs. J. Bribosia, C. E. Daniel, S. Swart, W. Danby, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Eng. Capt J. Fielder, Messrs. R. Harding H. Humphreys, W. K. Cook, J. Scott Harston, E. A. de Carvalho, A. Wilson, H. W. Bird, H. T. Jackman, Dr. F. O. Steadman, Messrs. I. S. Gubbay, H. C. R. Hancock, F. V. Iyard, Ho Fook, Murray Scott, Capt. Spinner, Mr. M. S. Northcote, Maj. D. MacDonald, Messrs. E. Ormiston, F. Maitland, S. H. Nidhurst, O. D. Thomson, B. J. Smart, J. Gray Scott, G. Friesland, A. H. Hollingsworth, D. R. Law, Lieut G. M. Skinner, Capt. G. T. Brierley, Lt. L. Dimmock, Mr. J. I. Bryan, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Mr. J. P. Plummer, Prince Francesco Rospigliosi, Mr. W. F. F. Swan, Mr. Hu Chiu Lum, Mr. W. H. Donald, Mr. R. T. D. Sayle, Dr. J. C. Thompson, Mr. E. Ralphs, Mr. A. G. Gordon R.N., Mr. G. B. J. Stuart, R.N., Mr. W. A. Lloyd, R.N., Mr. R. W. S. Hinton, R.N., Mr. J. J. Bramble, R.M.L.I., Mr. Li A. Pak, Mr. W. R. Parr, Rev. G. Searle, Mr. Geoffrey C. Moxon, D. W. Tratman, Mr. Li Po Kwai, Mr. J. N. C. Bonnar, Mr. E. S. Carruthers, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Frank Browne, Mr. Leung Kin On, Mr. Kwok Yu-Un, Mr. E. P. Jones, R.N., Mr. L. C. Rees, Lieut. E. W. Isaacson, R.N, Mr. C. B. Mullins, R.M.L.I., Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. Robert Shewan, Mr. A. Findlay Smith, Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. C. H. Grace, Dr. Wm. Hunter, Mr. Choa Leep Chee, Mr. F. A. Biden, Mr. R. H. Craig, Mr. E. Freyvogel, Bros. Cyprian & Stephen, Rev. Father G. M. Spada, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. E. Jones Hughes, Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, Mr. T. T. E. Cocker, Majors Broke, T. R. Jones, A. Chapman, Lieut. Col. H. N. Dumbleton, R.E., Captains H. C. Moultrie, R.A., A. W. Tuke, I.M.P., E. Whitehead, R.G.A., T. H. C. Anderson, R.N.R., W. Lyons, R. H. M'Culloch, R.A., F. S. Butcher, Lieut. D. K. Saxby Thomas, R.N., Lieut. C. C. Walcott, R.N., Lieut. E. H. Martin, R.N., Lieut. Freemantle, Jemadars Laman Khan, Jalal Khan, Mala Khan, Surgeon Vickery, Surgeon J. C. Hall, Mr. R. S. Lucy, Mr. Ting Lan Kok, Mr. Hope, R.A., Mr. H. R. Phelips, Mr. P. O. Sullivan, Mr. J. C. E. d'Esterre, R.G.A., Mr. L. K. Leeson, Mr. C. B. Down, R.A., Mr. L. C. Larmour, Mr. J. I. Van Houten, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. Gok Lee Khong, Mr. T. Arima, Mr. E. C. Blanchflower, R.N., Rev. E. V. Roe, R.N., Rev. R. T. Harada, Mr. Benjiro Mori, Mr. J. H. Budgen, Mr. H. F. Chard, Mr. J. M. Beck, Mr. N. Shibuya, Mr. D. Tohdow, Mr. W. C. Logan, Lieut. B. L. Wymer, R.N., Lieut. G. F. B. Edward-Collins, R.N., Lieut. Johnstone Souter, R.N., Mr. F. Southey, Mr. J. R. Boyes, Mr. T. H. Stinton, Mr. Mikitaro Kikuchi, Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. A. G. Wood, Father Pedro Prat, Mr. H. L. Garrett, Father F. R. Norval, Surgeon J. Shipsey, R.N., Mr. W. J. Tutcher, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Mr. H. Nakayama, Deputy Inspector General, R.N., Captain I. S. Shinkwin, Dr. F. Clark, Captain P. H. Collingwood, R.A.M.C., Commandant Colton, S.M.S. *Lucas*, Mr. C. A. Drew, Captain B. A. Thomson, Middlesex Regiment, Mr. J. E. Faskon, Very Rev. Fr. P. de Maria, Captain W. H. C. Davy, Middlesex Regiment, G. A. Parke, C.O., Dr. G. Bateson Wright, G. A. Parke, A.O.C., Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. R. H. Scovell, Mr. A. E. Wright, Mr. W. T. Dowley, Mr. G. A. Hastings, Mr. A. S. Frost, Captain C. G. Spedding, A.O.C., Mr. Pum Yan-tsun, Mr. J. C. Peter, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, Mr. Li Po-lung Mr. S. W. Tso, Yuu Kiu-pong, Mr. I. M. Xavier, Mr. K. Matsda, Mr. G. W. Eves, Mr. T. H. Tennant, Mr. A. U. Paxton, Mr. C. R. Satterthwaite, Mr. Tam Tsz-Kong, Mr. Chau Siu-ki, Jemadar Bidahha Singh, Captain G. K. Wait, R.E., Dr. R. A. Bellilios, Mr. N. F. Blanch, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mr. T. K. Dealy, Mr. T. Hayes, Jemadar Rajan Khan, Captain H. E. Stanger-Leathes, I.M.C. Subadar Pir Bux, Subadar Mahommad Ali, Mr. T. C. Lethbridge, Mr. T. E. A. Dalziel, Subadar Major Ahmed Din, Mr. G. E. Morrell, Mr. E. Jacks, Mr. S. D. Setna, Mr. Layton, Mr. H. F. White, Mr. H. W. Looker, Mr. Lafrentz, Mr. A. C. Lowe, Mr. C. P. Chater, Mr. C. M. T. Western, Mr. L. Gibbs, Mr. E. C. Lewis, Mr. E. A. Ram, Mr. Morton, Mr. G. de Champeaux, Mr. H. G. Moore, Mr. A. H. Rennie, Mr. C. C. Cook, Mr. J. Y. V. Vernon, Dr. C. M. Heanley, Ho Tung, Mr. T. —. Perkins, Mr. B. Y. Rhodes, Dr. J. T. Cohn, Lieut. G. Whitlock, U.S.N., Mr. J. Lee Jayne, Captain C. F. Low, R.A., Mr. A. Cunning, Mr. R. de W. Waller, Mr. D. Percival, Mr. G. F. C. White, Mr. G. H. Betton-Foster, Captain S. O. Boyd, R.A., Mr. F. G. Figg, Captain A. H. S. Hart-Synott, General Staff, Major H. P. E. Parker, 129th Baluchis, Captain H. M. Beasley, R.A., Mr. E. Cummings, Subadar Burhan Khan, Subadar Major Mukarrab Khan, Subadar Mehrab Shah, Jemadars Mir Kambia Khan Amir Khan and Sardar Khan.

## A PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

### SETTLED AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

Before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, the case was called in which Ma Wai Nam, of No 137 Hollywood Road, Victoria, trader, sued Yee Kee Lung and Tong Shan Nam, both of Nos 2 and 4 Cheung Hing Street, Victoria, contractors, for recovery of the sum of $690 being the amount due on a promissory note dated 14th July, 1904, and given by the defendants to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiff in the alternative claimed from the defendant the sum of $690, being the amount due for money lent by the plaintiff to the defendants on the 14th July, 1904.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro representing the defendants.

The case was called on when plaintiff stepped up to Mr. Grist and spoke to him for a few moments, when

Mr. Grist: I am now instructed that this case has been arranged by mutual consent, and we ask for no order as to costs.

His Honour: They are very dilatory; why could they not come to a settlement before?

Mr. Grist: Oh, they never do, my Lord.

His Honour: What have you to say, Mr. d'Almada?

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: The matter has been settled by mutual arrangement, my Lord.

His Honour: Oh, alright; settled.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

"A Punjabee Mahomedan" has sent us a remarkably well written article on the subject of "The Indian Unrest and the Mahomedans," which in part traverses a leading article which appeared in these columns on 25th ult. The letter, however, is in our opinion calculated to stir up racial questions with which Hongkong does not seek to concern itself and in the interests of peace and concord we deem it the most prudent course to allow the matter to drop. The letter, we may add, teems with expressions of loyalty and devotion to the British Raj.

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Our correspondent "Anti-Tin" should submit his grievance to the proper authority, the Captain Superintendent of Police. It would not serve any useful purpose to set it forth in full, seeing that his grievance appears to be purely a personal one.

## NEW HOTEL FOR MANILA.

Manila is to be congratulated that an agreement has at last been reached by which it will have a commodious, modern and comfortable hotel in the near future.

The municipal board is also to be congratulated upon having secured a hotel upon particularly favourable terms.

It is quite the usual thing for cities and towns lacking hotel accommodations to go to the expense of building hotels themselves or to offer attractive inducements to private parties to build them. In the present case, we have secured a hotel without entailing any expense on the part of the city, and have, at the same time, exchanged some land of doubtful value for property which must eventually be acquired by the city to carry out its plan for city improvement.

It is to be hoped that the hotel will now be constructed with the least possible delay. —*Manila American.*

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MRS. Taft, mother of U.S. Secretary of War Taft, is very ill and fears that she will not recover are entertained. Her children are hurrying to her bedside, says a Washington cable of 29th ult.

# Telegrams.

[*Reuter's.*]

## Grant to Lord Cromer.

London, 31st July.

The House of Commons has voted a grant of £50,000 to Lord Cromer, by 254 to 107, after a heated debate in which the Nationalists and Labourites attacked Lord Cromer, especially in connection with the Denshawi incident.

Sir Edward Grey spiritedly defended Lord Cromer.

In the House of Lords the grant was unanimously agreed to, after warm eulogies by Lord Ripon and Lord Lansdowne.

## The Japanese in the United States.

The State Department at Washington has opened negotiations with Mexico with a view to stopping the influx of Japanese coolies across the border.

Later.

Friction has arisen in Vancouver through the landing of a number of Japanese from Honolulu.

## The Second Test Match.

Rain again interfered and the wicket was treacherous.

England scored 162 in the second innings, and the South Africans 75.

Blythe took 7 wickets for 40 runs.

## Result of the Goodwood Plate.

1.—Royal Dream.
2.—Plumtree.
3.—Hongkong.

## *U. S. S. "CINCINNATI" HOMEWARD BOUND.*

### CARRIES CHOICE COLOURS.

Mr. F. J. Earl writes to the *Manila Cablenews* on 2 th ult :—The *Denver* and *Cleveland* arrived at Singapore on 24th and will sail on 27th idem. for Manila, where they will arrive on the 2nd of August. Immediately upon their arrival in Manila the *Cincinnati* will make exchange of servants, Chinese for coloured, and will then sail for San Francisco via Yokohama and Honolulu.

The *Cincinnati* will not take coal on deck in addition to her bunker capacity, as is the intention of the *Raleigh*, as it will not be necessary. When the *Cincinnati*, together with the *Kentucky*, *Wisconsin*, *Oregon*, *New Orleans*, *Albany* and *Raleigh* made the run from Yokohama to Honolulu in the fall of 1903, the *Cincinnati* took one hundred tons of coal on deck in bags in addition to her full bunkers, and at the end of the run still had 235 tons on board. From data obtained from the several vessels of the fleet it was found that the *Cincinnati* burned, by far, less coal than the others comparatively.

While in Shanghai, upon the receipt of the homeward bound orders of the *Cincinnati*, the crew lost no time in ordering a homeward-bound pennant. It was the wish of all to have it of greater length than any previous ones leaving this Station, and, as the *Raleigh* would be purchasing hers also, we wished to outdo our sister-ship in this matter as on former occasions. Accordingly we at first ordered a 600-foot pennant. The *Raleigh*, learning from the manufacturer of our pennant the length of same, decided upon 602 feet. This was what we were fully expecting and were waiting for, and so informed the tailor to make ours 610 feet long and say nothing of the change to the *Raleigh*, then at Chefoo.

Following are dimensions of homeward-bound colours of *Cincinnati* which are all made of Chinese silk of the finest texture:—

Ensign... ... 8 ft. 4 in. hoist. 17 ft. 5 in. fly.
Union Jack... 7 ft. 6 in. hoist. 10 ft 7 in. fly.
Pennant .... 610 ft. in length. 4 ft. 4 in wide at hoist.

Stars in Pennant are 36 inches in diameter.

Stars in Jack and Ensign are silk embroidered.

It being the intention of the ship's company to send the Ensign and Jack to the City of Cincinnati, O., upon our return to San Francisco, a teak-wood box with red, white and blue silk upholstered lining was made for the transportation of these colours. On the inside of the lid is a silk embroidered coat of arms together with the seal of the City of Cincinnati while on the top of the box is a spread eagle in heavy carving. This box is about 2½ x 2 x 2 feet and is very highly polished, is fitted up with silver trimming with heavy carved Eagle's claws as legs.

Contrary to the usual custom of cutting up into small pieces the pennant for curios or souvenirs upon arriving home, the pennant of the *Cincinnati* is to be given to the commanding officer, Commander John G. Quinby, and each member of the crew has been supplied with a miniature pennant containing five five-pointed white silk embroidered stars. On the red and white fly of these miniature pennants is stamped in gilded letters: "U. S. S. *Cincinnati*-Homeward Bound-1907."

Total cost of colours, $814.00, Mexican.

This is the longest pennant that ever left the Station, the *Wisconsin's* being the longest one previously, which was about 500 feet, and it is thought to be the largest in the world.

# SHIPPING AND MAILS

### MAILS DUE.

French (*Polynesien*) 5th inst.
American (*Korea*) 5th inst.
Canadian (*Tartar*) 23rd inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Waldemar*, which left here on 27th ult., p.m., arrived at Yokohama on 2nd inst., at 7 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Regent Luitpold* which left here on 20th ult., at 4 p.m., arrived at Shanghai on 2nd inst., at 3 a.m.

## *CANTON DAY BY DAY.*

### KWANGSI RICE.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 1st August.

The Kwangsi Governor has despatched a telegram to the Canton Authorities, stating that as it is not long ago since the removal of the prohibition on the export of rice, from that province to the sister province, an enormous quantity, to the extent of over a million piculs, of rice has been exported through the Wuchow Customs. It is feared that some traders might take this opportunity of buying rice in that province for transhipment to Shanghai or abroad to foreign countries, thus again raising the price of this commodity, so that steps will have to be taken to prevent such a contingency happening. On receipt of the above telegram, H. E. Acting Viceroy Wu instructed the Shan Hou Chu to issue a proclamation to the effect that rice merchants, who intend to proceed to Kwangsi to purchase rice for this province, at first apply to the Shan Hou Chu for a certificate, on which will be stated the quantity of rice to be bought, the exact place at which the purchase will be made, the place to which the rice will be exported and at what place it will be exposed for sale, when imported into Canton. Such certificates will be returned to the Chu, when the shipments of rice which they cover have arrived at their destination. Those merchants who do not do business in Canton if desirous of importing rice from that Province can apply for such certificates through the local officials of their respective districts.

### ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The date for the closing of the opium divans in the City is now drawing near so the Central Police Department has given instructions to the different Police Stations to send officers to call at every house under their jurisdiction to take down the name together with the address and age of any opium smoker (if any) residing in each house, and to submit the list when complete to the head office to be recorded, ready for the issue of licence, which will take effect from the beginning of the seventh moon.

At the meeting held in the Central Anti-Opium Association at the Mun Lan Shi Yuen yesterday, the Ki Wo Tong, chemists, promised to distribute, free of charge, anti-opium medicines and pills to supply one hundred opium smokers until they have overcome their habit. Po Sang Tong promised to supply three hundred opium smokers besides taking on for treatment opium smokers for three months free of charge; Lo Sic Cheung promised to supply one hundred smokers; Yun Wo to supply medicine for smokers, Chan Tit Kwan to supply one hundred smokers; Shin Wo Tong fifty, and Tsung Chi Wing fifty with anti-opium medicine, all free of charge. At the same meeting it was decided to send representatives to the different districts to co-operate with the different charitable institutions to open branch Anti-Opium Associations and that inveterate opium smokers be supplied with anti-opium medicine for three months, moderate smokers for two months, and light smokers for one month only, and to carry into effect the regulations re opium smoking now in force in Japan.

### WEICHOW BANDITS.

It is reported that the bandits in the different districts in the prefecture of Weichow are still very active and the Canton Authorities have again instructed the officials of that prefecture to take the necessary steps to suppress them. When the troops which have been despatched to Chaochow have finished their duty in suppressing the insurrection there, they will be ordered to Weichow to co-operate with the local soldiery in putting down the bandits of that prefecture.

The Weichow Chuntai, Wu Ling-sun, is reported to have relinquished his post, and have started for Canton. He has already been appointed Chuntai of Chaochow. The Canton High Authorities have instructed him to proceed to his new post as soon as possible as this prefecture is still in a state of unrest.

### SILVER FOR CANTON MINT.

It has already been reported that the Shan Hou Chu has made a loan of 200,000 taels from the Kwan Wu Chu for the Canton Branch Mint for the minting of dollar coins to be issued for circulation. The officials of that Chu have been collecting old dollar coins now on the market for the purpose of melting them down to mint new ones, but the collection of these coins is found to be inadequate. The officials then negotiated for a quantity of silver bullion from a certain foreign bank, but the negotiations were unsuccessful. The Shan Hou Chu officials have now reported the above facts to the High Authorities.

### OFFICIALS.

Most of the officials under Viceroy Chow have left Canton on the departure of the ex-Viceroy on his resignation, and the new Viceroy, H.E. Shum, on the other hand, has given instructions to retain some of them at their posts. H.E. Shum has again sent a telegram to Canton to instruct expectant Magistrate Chung Mun-pong, protector of the Canton Military Medical College, and Commodore Yau Po-yun, to remain in their respective posts.

### RICE SALES.

The quantities of cheap rice sold to the different districts for the last few days were as follows:—28th ult., 30,000 catties; 29th ult., 30,400 catties; 30th ult., 32,400 catties.

The amounts realised from the disposal of rice at the different sheds for the 30th ult., were as follows:—Eastern shed $2,511; Western shed $1,695; Wong-sha shed $1,100; and Honam shed $1,613; total being $6,960.

THE Calcutta String Band will play the following programme, during dinner, at the Kowloon Hotel, to-morrow, 3rd inst., from 7.30 to 10.30 p.m.:—

March.....“Sincerely Yours” .....H. Whitney
Valse .....“Garden of Sleep” .....Bucalossi
Selection.....“Pick of the Basket”.....W. Williams
Cake-Walk.....“Plantation Holiday” .....Ivis
Intermezzo.....“Sisalletta”.....F. Poloni
Selection.....“Merrie England”.....G. Englander
Valse .....“Doctrines”.....Straus
God Save the King.

## *HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.*

### HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders to be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 13th August, at 12 o'clock, noon, states:—The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs and all other charges, there remains including $20,170.08 brought forward from last account, and $50,000 transferred from the depreciation and insurance fund, the sum of $130,751.59 at credit of profit and loss account. From this amount the directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of one dollar per share or $80,000 be paid to shareholders, $10,000 be written off the book value of steamers, $1,150 be written off book value of properties, and $2,500 be written off book value of wharves, leaving a balance of $17,101'59 to be carried forward to new account.

The value of the 5ths share in the steamer *Powan* has been paid by the China Navigation Company, Ld., and now appears in these accounts.

The company's share of cost of repairs of the s.s. *Heungshan* by typhoon damage amounts to $44,628.35 while a further sum of $14,525.36 had to be expended to complete her overhaul and increased cabin accommodation.

Your directors think this expense a just call upon the insurance fund and in consequence have debited that account with $50,000.

Including the above sum of $14 525.36, there has been expended on the various vessels of the fleet for annual docking and repairs and cost consequent upon the stranding of the *Powan* and *Nanning* a total sum of $59,334.89.

There has been no amelioration in the severe competition on all the lines operated by the company, depressed trade, and the increasing loss by exchange in subsidiary currency, during the period under review.

Messrs. A. Babington, N. A. Siebs, W. C. Cruickshank and E. Coetz resigned their seats on leaving the Colony and Messrs. R. Shewan, A. Fuchs, C. H. Ross and W. Helms were nominated by the directors to fill the vacancies subject to confirmation by the shareholders at this meeting.

In accordance with the articles of association Messrs. R. Shewan and W. Helms retire from the Board by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

During the absence of Mr. W. H. Potts, Mr. F. Maitland was appointed to fill the vacancy as auditor.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. H. O. D'Gourdin and W. H. Potts, offer themselves for re-election.

A. HAUPT,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

*Assets.*

June 30th, 1907.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of steamers *Honam*, *Heungshan*, *Sui-An*, *Sui-Tai* and *Lungshan*, 5ths of *Powan*, and *Kinshan* and 3rd of *Sainam*, *Nanning*, *Lintan* and *Sonui* ..... | | $ 1,122,884.11 |
| Do. of lighters *Sunlee* and *Wolee* ..... | | 8,000.00 |
| Do. of wharves, hulks and moorings ..... | | 68,800.00 |
| Do. of properties at Canton, Wuchow and Kongkun | | 133,246.77 |
| Do. of spare gear and stores | | 43,807.34 |
| Do. of furniture ..... | | 1,000.00 |
| Do. of shares in public companies ..... | | 497 568.85 |
| Do. of Chinese bonds ..... | | 693.18 |
| Loans on mortgage ..... | | 346, 00.00 |
| Interest accrued..... | | 1,053.21 |
| Premia on insurance policies unexpired ..... | | 10 758.05 |
| Sundry debtors ..... | | 28,833 76 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation current account ..... | | 13,078.86 |
| | | $2,245,724.13 |

*Liabilities.*

June 30th, 1907.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of capital, 80,000 shares of $15 each fully paid up. | | $1,200,000.00 |
| " at credit of depreciation and insurance fund ..... | | 550,000.00 |
| " at credit of equalization of dividend fund ..... | | 250,000.00 |
| " at credit of investment fluctuation account ..... | | 84,98 .63 |
| Unclaimed dividends ..... | | 3,889 00 |
| Sundry creditors, ..... ..... | | 24 033.91 |
| Amount at credit of profit and loss account ..... ..... | | 130,75 .57 |
| | | $2, 4 ,7 4.13 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

*Dr.*

June 30th, 1907.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Amount paid for repairs to steamers..... | $59,334.89 | |
| To Amount paid for repairs to steamer Heungshan account typhoon damage ..... | 44,628.35 | |
| | | $103,963.24 |
| To Directors and auditors' fees ..... | | 4,250.00 |
| To Dividend of $1 per share on 80,000 shares | | $80,000.00 |
| To be written off book value of steamers ... | | 10,000.00 |
| To be written off book value of properties ... | | 1,150.00 |
| To be written off book value of wharves ..... | | 2 500.00 |
| To be carried forward to new account..... | | 27,101.59 |
| | | $130,751.59 |
| | | $138,964.83 |

*Cr.*

June 30, 1907.

| | |
|---|---|
| By amount brought forward from last account ..... | $ 20,170.08 |
| By net earnings of steamers ..... | 135,225.46 |
| By interest on investments..... | 33,492.79 |
| By transfer fees..... | 76.50 |
| By amount transferred from depreciation and insurance fund..... | 50,000.00 |
| | $238,964.83 |

DEPRECIATION AND INSURANCE FUND.

*Dr.*

June 30, 1907.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Amount transferred to profit and loss a/c. ... ..... | $ 50,000.00 |
| To Balance..... | 550,000.00 |
| | $600,000.00 |

*Cr.*

December 31st, 1906.

| | |
|---|---|
| By Amount of credit ..... | $600,000.00 |
| | $600,000.00 |

EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDEND FUND.

*Dr.*

June 30th, 1907.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Balance..... | $250,000.00 |
| | $250,000.00 |

*Cr.*

December 31st, 1906.

| | |
|---|---|
| By Amount at credit ..... | $250,000.00 |
| | $250,000.00 |

## *CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD*

### AND A RESUSCITATED DEFENDANT.

The usually monotonous proceedings in the Summary Court this morning were much enlivened by a somewhat amusing incident. There were two cases in both of which the Sun Chan Hing Kee was plaintiff suing Tse Yat Tong for $39.72, and Chan Yung for $15.84, respectively, both amounts being due for goods sold and delivered to the defendants by the plaintiffs, and for which payment had not been made.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff in both actions.

When the first case was called, in which Tse Yat Tong was defendant, Mr. Grist, picking up the wrong writ, said he believed defendant in this case was dead.

His Honour: Well, I don't; perhaps if I adjourn the case *sine die* you may find the defendant alive.

The next case was called and when the defendant was asked if he owed the money he said he did.

His Honour: How much do you owe?

Defendant: $39.72, my Lord.

His Honour: But he is only claiming $15.84. What's your name?

Defendant: Tse Yat Tong, my Lord.

His Honour: But you have been reported dead.

Defendant: I am not dead. (Laughter.)

Mr. Grist then explained the mistake in taking up the wrong writ. In the first case the defendant was Tse Yat Tong, but it was Chan Yung, the defendant in the second case, who was believed to be dead. The case against Tse Yat Tong was set for hearing on Tuesday next.

The case against the second man, Chan Yung, was adjourned *sine die* to give Mr. Grist an opportunity of finding the alleged dead defendant alive.

## *EARTHQUAKE AT MANILA.*

The Manila *Cablenews* of 28th ult. reports:—A slight earthquake, distinctly felt all over the city, was registered by the Vincentini microseismograph at the Manila Observatory last evening. The first oscillations were recorded about half past eight, the actual shock lasting about 40 seconds. The tremors were felt by the sensitive instruments for several minutes afterward.

Father Algue, the director of the weather bureau, announces that the shock was a slight and unimportant one on account of the wide area of the oscillations which were regular and which commenced almost imperceptibly, dying away in the same manner.

The distinctness with which the shock was felt caused some persons who had never felt a quake before to believe that the roof was coming down upon them, but inquiries made in several different parts of the city show that was no panic whatever anywhere.

### OBSERVATORY NOTES.

Saturday at 8h. 25m. 50s. p.m. an earthquake of regular intensity (No. IV Rossi-Forel) occurred in Manila. Two distinct shocks were noticeable separate by an interval of 20s; the first one was instantaneous and the second lasted for about 8 seconds. Hence the total duration including a third shock very light did not exceed 30 seconds. The initial movement and the direction of the maximum vibrations was from NNW. to SSE. The horizontal pendulums recorded some preliminary tremors for about 10 seconds, this together with the large amplitude of the vertical component and the small duration of the microseismic undulations tended to show that the earthquake was either local or of very near epicentre, but later telegrams prove that the shock was also felt in the provinces north of Manila, as far as Benguet with the same or less intensity than in the Capital.

## *COAL NEAR ADEN.*

he coal mines have been discovered by two European adventurers, in the Dunkali and Issa tribes' country. One was discovered by a Frenchman, who was formerly a meat contractor at Djibuti, in the Dunkali country about three days' journey from Djibuti. The other one was discovered by the Greek, who was a coffee shop-keeper at Djibuti, in the Issa country about two hours' journey from the other. The Frenchman's is the larger of the two. It is said that samples of the coal have been sent to France. The Frenchman and the Greek left Djibuti in company with the two Frenchmen who were murdered by Issa tribes (mentioned in a previous letter), but they had a narrow escape. They had no express permission to explore those parts.

# To-day's Advertisements.


HONGKONG HOTEL.

—MENU.—

SATURDAY, August 3rd, 1907.

DINNER.

HORS D'ŒUVRES.
Shrimp Canapes.

SOUP.
Mock Turtle.

FISH.
Boiled Fish and Egg Sauce.

ENTREES.
Pigeon Farcie and Macedoine.
Fricandeau of Veal.
Mongias Patties.

CURRY.
Madras.

JOINTS, &c.
Roast Leg of Mutton and Mint Sauce.
Roast Capon and Sausage.
Boiled Corned Round of Beef and Carrots.
Cold Roast Sirloin of Beef and Haricot Bean Salad.

SWEETS.
Toast Pudding.
Pineapple Ice Cream and Finger Cakes.
Tipsy Cakes.
Cheese Straw.

DESSERT.
Coffee. Fruits. [715

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 3rd August, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS and MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, SIDEBOARD and DINNER WAGGONS with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, DOUBLE TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with BEVELLED GLASS, TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, CARPET, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c.;
ALSO
One GRAND PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co., One COTTAGE PIANO by Broadwood, London, One PIANOLA, One REMINGTON TYPEWRITER and One EMPIRE TYPEWRITER (in good order and condition).
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. [699

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
the 9th and 10th August, 1907, commencing EACH DAY at 2.30 P.M., at the "HOTEL BALTIMORE," Wyndham Street,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
THE WHOLE OF THE
VALUABLE FURNITURE,
CONTAINED THEREIN,
Comprising:—
Very Finely CARVED TEAK SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED MIRRORS, DINNER WAGGONS, TABLES, LEATHER COVERED DINING CHAIRS, ELECTRO PLATE and GLASSWARE;
Single and Double BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, Fine TEAK WARDROBES with BEVELLED MIRRORS, DRESSING TABLES with BEVELLED MIRRORS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TOILET SETS, LACE CURTAINS, LEATHER COVERED SUITES, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c.;
Some Finely CARVED CANTON BLACKWOODWARE, JAPANESE SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, and WALL HANGINGS, and CABINETS;
ALSO
One COTTAGE PIANO by "Challen & Son,"
One Do. by "Neumeyer & Co."
TERMS:—As usual.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Thursday, the 8th August, 1907.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. [716

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"LAISANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., on the 5th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ld.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. [6


AT the Marine Court this morning, P.C. Edwards of the Water Police charged Kwok Kin, master of licensed steam launch *Wing Ho*, with unlawfully blowing his whistle for purposes other than those of navigation, in Victoria Harbour, at 2.15 a.m. on the 31st ulto. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., dealt with the case. The charge being proved the defendant was asked what he had to say. He replied "Water had struck the whistle lanyard. The fires were put out before we made fast for the night." He was convicted and fined $15, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

# Intimations


THE

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LD.

TALKING

MACHINES

AND

RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENT

MUSIC.

Comic Opera Scores

and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. [32

THE

LEADING COGNAC

IS

J. & F. MARTELL'S.

.....per dozen

..... "

V.S.O.P. ..... " 49.00

V.V.S.O.P. ..... " 90.00

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907. [86

## Shipping—Steamers.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

**Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.**

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

*(Subject to Alteration).*

| PROPOSED SAILINGS. R.M.S. | Tons | LEAVE HONGKONG | ARRIVE VANCOUVER |
|---|---|---|---|
| "MONTEAGLE" | 6,163 | WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th | Sept. 7th |
| "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" | 6,000 | THURSDAY, Aug. 29th | Sept. 16th |
| "TARTAR" | 4,425 | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th | Oct. 5th |
| "EMPRESS OF CHINA" | 6,000 | THURSDAY, Sept. 26th | Oct. 14th |
| "ATHENIAN" | 3,882 | WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th | Nov. 2nd |
| "EMPRESS OF INDIA" | 6,000 | THURSDAY, Oct. 24th | Nov. 11th |

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....*viâ* St. Lawrence £60. *Viâ* New York £62.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways £40. " £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, *Corner Pedder Street and Praya.*

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. [11

### INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

| For | Steamship | On |
|---|---|---|
| FOOCHOW | *FOOSHING* | SATURDAY, 3rd Aug., Noon. |
| MANILA | *LOONGSANG* * | SATURDAY, 3rd Aug., 3 P.M. |
| S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | *KUTSANG* * | SATURDAY, 3rd Aug., 3 P.M. |
| SAMARANG and SOURABAYA | *ONSANG* | MONDAY, 5th Aug., Noon. |
| TIENTSIN | *CHEONGSHING* * | TUESDAY, 6th Aug., 4 P.M. |

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class | $ 65— | $100 |
| Penang " | 85 | 130 |
| Calcutta " | 165 | 250 |

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtsze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,**
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. [6

### CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

| FOR | STEAMERS. | TO SAIL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE | "CHINGTU" | 3rd Aug., | 4 P.M. |
| HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG | "SINGAN" | 4th " | daylight. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | "YOCHOW" † | 4th " | 9 A.M. |
| CEBU & ILOILO | "KAIFONG" | 5th " | 4 P.M. |
| MANILA | "TEAN" * | 6th " | " |
| SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI | "KASHING" † | 6th " | " |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI | "KIUKIANG" † | 6th " | " |
| SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI | "ICHANG" † | 7th " | " |
| TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG | "KWEIYANG" | 8th " | " |
| SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI | "SHANSI" † | 12th " | 3 P.M. |
| SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN | "HUICHOW" | 14th " | 4 P.M. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | "TSINAN" * | 15th " | " |

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Austral an Ports

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. [7

### HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—**Surgeon and Stewardess** carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

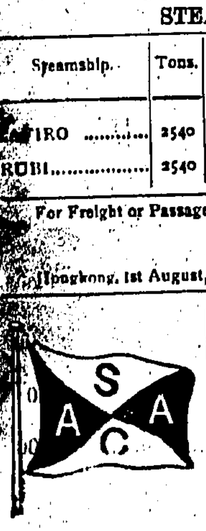
### CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship. | Tons. | Captain. | For | Sailing Dates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NANKIN | 2540 | Fraser | MANILA | SATURDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon. |
| RUBI | 2540 | Almond | " | SATURDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon. |

For Freight or Passage, apply to

**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,**
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. [5



### HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

### AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

| Steamship | To sail |
|---|---|
| "ABERLOUR" | FRIDAY, 23rd August. |

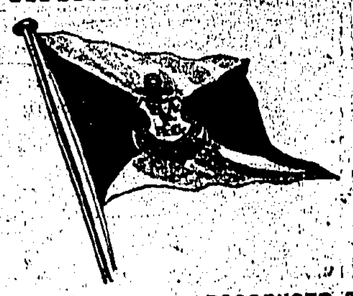
For Freight and further information, apply to

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**
General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907. [8

## Shipping—Steamers.

### HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers with **912,000** Br. Reg. Tons.

**PASSENGER SERVICE.**

RHENANIA,—HABSBURG,—HOHENSTAUFEN,—SILESIA,—SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: **NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.**

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

| Outward. | | Homeward. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RHENANIA | 1st Oct. | SCANDIA | 7th Aug. |
| SILESIA | 2nd Nov. | HABSBURG | 4th Sept. |

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1907. [3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYNESIEN,"

Captain Broc, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 5th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [10

FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE,"

Captain McDougall, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about THURSDAY, the 15th August.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. [672

### NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

### BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer | Tons. | Captain. | Sailing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Shawmut* * | 9,606 | E. V. Roberts | About 15th Aug. |
| *Tremont*..... | 9,606 | T. W. Garlick.. | 10th Sept. |

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1907. [12

"SOUTH AFRICAN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR DURBAN.

THE Steamship

"HELIOPOLIS,"

Captain Martin, will be despatched as above on or about 20th August.

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1906. [688

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ...Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" .....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....$4.
Meals .....$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. [16

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

| Steamers | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|
| "GLENFARG" * | 3,500 | Middle of Aug. |
| "KASATO MARU" | 6,100 | End of Sept. |

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

* Passenger only.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907. [15

### REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

*VIA* PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.
S.S. "SATSUMA" ..... 7th Sept.
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
S.S. "GHAZEE" .....14th Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1907. [64

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY situate at CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf and facing the river. Title Deeds can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to—

GOLDRING and BARLOW,
Solicitors,
10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. [526

### HUMBER CYCLES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Cycles Makers BY ROYAL WARRANTS TO H.M. KING EDWARD VII. AND H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES

WITH THE LATEST, BEST 3 SPEEDGEAR, GEAR CASES AND DUNLOP TYRES.

From $120 to $150 each.

GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.

WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR.

*Portsmouth Evening News*:—"For 38 years the name of the HUMBER has been as a guarantee of good workmanship."

**DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,**
AGENTS,
23, D'AGUILAR STREET and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [496

## Hotel.

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.
PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.
HOT and COLD WATER throughout.
ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (If required).
ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.
TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [27

### *JAPANESE STOWAWAYS.*

After living in hiding for two weeks on board the Japanese steamship *Shinano Maru*, while the vessel was en route to this port from the Orient, and after making their escape from the vessel unnoticed, swimming several hundred feet to shore, the Japanese stowaways were caught when they were within a few feet of freedom, by Herbert Conover, an immigration watchman employed at the Great Northern docks, yesterday morning, reports the *Seattle Post* of 29th ult. Yanaka Sezi and Iko Sakitaro were the two stowaways. They had come over on the *Shinano* with the intention of slipping past the guard of the immigration officers and entering this country unlawfully.

The men caught yesterday were formerly employed on the as *Shinano* coal passers and have made several attempts before to enter this country, always to be caught by the immigration officers. Had it not been for the alertness of Watchman Conover early yesterday morning when he discovered them crawling under the dock, they would have succeeded.

Most of the passengers brought over on the liner have passed the immigration officers and been admitted to land in this country. The ship was thoroughly searched for stowaways when she arrived here and none were to be found. The first intimation to the immigration officers that there were stowaways aboard was yesterday when Conover caught the two just as they were about to enter this country.

The men left the ship about daybreak, swimming to the dock and were crawling along under the dock on their hands and knees, when they were seen by Conover, who at first thought that they were seals or some other kind of a sea animal. Had it not been that they were dressed in their best, with white collars on, he would probably not have bothered with them. The thoughtlessness of the men in dressing up preparatory to their entrance to this country and wearing white collars, was all that prevented them from parading the streets to-day, free and without any possibility of detection. As it is they are languishing in the county jail, waiting to be deported when the *Shinano* sails again for the Orient.

During the past several weeks, many such attempts have been made by Japanese stowaways, who have succeeded in crossing the Pacific on Japanese steamships that come to this port. Of late nearly every vessel coming here has had stowaways aboard, but the immigration officers have succeeded in catching them before they have gotten off the dock.

### *TEXAS AND CONSUMPTION.*

The statement that Dr. W. H. Brumby, health officer for the state of Texas, will soon establish a rigid quarantine against all persons afflicted with consumption in an advanced stage, is another reminder that the age is not as wise as good or as gentle as optimists would have it. Disease is as much a terror now as ever, and, if we do not burn victims because we believe they have swallowed the devil and his imps, we must torture and outlaw them, at least, by closing the door of hope against them, and destroying whatever meagre chance they may have to better their condition.

It is a saddening reflection that despite the progress of medicine and the marvellous mastery of the profession over the afflictions of the flesh, the pronounced tendency of the times is to narrow the sphere of the afflicted.

Dr. Brumby is a type. Nor are all the Brumbys in Texas, they are everywhere in America scattering alarm until every timid man feels that he is literally carrying his life in his hands. The tendency must in the end lead the well man away from the sick man, the strong man away from the weak man, a result which will undo much of the work of civilization and put upon humanity again the taint of witchery and the fear of diabolism.

Humanity should be taught to guard against disease, rather than to fear it. If the science of medicine cannot teach humanity this lesson, it must write itself down a failure in the most vital of all its functions. Fright, it is commonly believed, in periods of epidemic particularly, kills more people than disease, and the belief is not wholly unreasonable. Excessive timidity, due very often to the preachments and practices of Brumbys, will cause some men and women to pale and shudder at the mere suggestion of a communicable disease; yet, if modern science proclaim anything worth while, if common observation means anything, the prudent man or woman, even where a contagious or infectious disease is epidemic, can easily avoid contamination and affliction.

The policy of the Brumbys is barbarous in the extreme; it is not, in any particular, en rapport with the teachings of science or the sentiments of civilization. If the medical profession is to adhere to such an unwise policy, it is time for humanity to return to the potato, the buckeye and the hoodoo bag.

### *WEATHER FORECASTS AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.*

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

| Signal No. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | A CONE point upwards | indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony. |
| 2. | A CONE point upwards and a DRUM below | indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony. |
| 3. | A DRUM | indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony. |
| 4. | A CONE point downwards and DRUM below | indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony. |
| 5. | A CONE point downwards | indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony. |
| 6. | A CONE point downwards and BALL below | indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony. |
| 7. | A BALL | indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony. |
| 8. | A CONE point upwards and BALL below | indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony. |

*Red Signals* indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

*Black Signals* indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information, regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gap Rock. | Aberdeen. |
| Waglan. | Sau Ki Wan. |
| Stanley. | Sai Kung. |
| Cape Collinson. | Shau Kau Kok. |
| | Tai Po. |

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the lighthouses.

F. G. FIGG,
Director.

6th July, 1907.

# COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

*Selling.*

London—Bank T.T. 2/2⅛
Do. demand 2/2 15/16
Do. 4 months' sight 2/3⅛
France—Bank T.T. 2.81½
America—Bank T.T. 54½
Germany—Bank T.T. 2.29
India T.T. 167½
Do. demand 167½
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 73
Singapore T.T. 4½ % prem.
Japan—Bank T.T. 109½
Java—Bank T.T. 134½

*Buying.*

4 months' sight L/C. 2/3 7/16
6 months' sight L/C. 2/3⅛
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 55½
4 months' sight do. 56½
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2.3 11/16
4 months' sight France 2.87
6 months' sight " 2.88½
4 months' sight Germany 2.34½
Bar Silver 32 1/16
Bank of England rate 4 %
Bank of France 3½ %
Sovereign $8.90

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 1st at 6.30 p.—Orders issued to hoist the Black Cone point downwards (indicates a typhoon South of the Colony within 300 miles). A depression is situated to the South of Hongkong. It does not appear to be of great intensity

On the 2nd at 11.50 a.—The barometer has fallen moderately in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and risen slightly over Formosa and the Philippines.

The depression to the Southward of Hongkong is probably situated in about 20° Lat. It appears to be moving towards N.W.

Pressure is high over the Philippines, about 00.5 inch in excess of the normal in Manila. It is in defect by 0.1 inch in Hongkong.

Fresh S.E. winds are likely to prevail in the Formosa Channel, and strong cyclonic winds to gales over the N. part of the China Sea.

The Japanese returns are lacking this morning.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.74 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E. to E. winds, strong; squally, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, S.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, E. winds, strong.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N. winds, strong.

# Shipping.

Arrivals

Laisang, Br. s.s., 3,460, E. J. Todd, 2nd Aug., —Calcutta 18th July, Penang and Singapore 28th, Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,316, A. Sommerville, 2nd Aug., —Manila 30th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,219, H. A. Wavell, 2nd Aug., —Shanghai 29th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Pronto, Nor. s.s., 1,838, T. Seeberg, 2nd Aug., —Saigon 28th July, Rice.—Wallem & Co.

Feiching, Ch. s.s., 980, Gillespie, 2nd Aug.—Canton 1st Aug., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Michael Jebsen, Ger. s.s., 951, H. Bendixen, 2nd Aug.,—Canton 1st Aug., Gen.—J. & Co.

Amigo, Ger. s.s., 822, N. J. Baltzer, 2nd Aug., —Hoihow 1st Aug., Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour.

*Chowtai*, for Hoihow.
*Fooksang*, for Shanghai.

Departures

Aug. 2.

*Chowtai*, for Bangkok.
*Tingsang*, for Saigon.
*Taiwan*, for Saigon.
*Hongkong*, for Haiphong.
*Dagny*, for Tsingtau.
*Pheumpenh*, for Saigon.
*Cheongshing*, for Canton.
*Fooksang*, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Tean*, from Manila—Messrs Selk and Ewing.

Per *Laisang*, from Calcutta, &c.—Lieut. Lovell, and 787 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, &c.—Miss Adams, Mr. A. MacMillan, Mrs. D. W. Craddock, Miss Kathleen Craddock, Mrs. Coleaux, Messrs. J. I. Woodruff, J. R. Fillingham, M. W. Seade, C. M. Arratoon, Capt. and Mrs. King, Mr. A. M. Clothier, Capt. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Barre, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Messrs. D. W. Bell, Cornable, E. de Vries, Dr. and Miss Voss, Miss Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mason Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Patrick, Messrs. C. S. Stone, Lieut. White, Messrs. Chey Tsenk, R. Forrest, F. B. Menkens, Dunbar, Denham, J. A. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Adreon and child, Messrs. Chan Choy, Ho Yan, Hon. and Mrs. Pollock, Messrs. Orme, Scott, Lok Soy Chew and Li Pak Leung.

Per *Minnesota*, for Seattle, &c.—Mrs. G. Smith, Misses Gaylord, F. C. Wight, Mr. A. C. Logan, Prof. C. H. Ober, Helen Penfield, Mr. J. W. Edger, Misses Hilda Gaches, Verna Leeman, Prof. Ido K. Greenlee, Misses Eleanor Nordkoff, Hattie Cleveland, Prof. S. M. Hansee, Miss F. A. Sanborn, Mrs E. R. Lindsey, Mr. E. R. Lindley, Mrs C. F. McWilliams, Miss McWilliams, Hon. Mr. I. Tokugawa, Mr. S. Okubo, Mrs. K. S. Snow, Miss Lucy Wisliscenus, Mrs. A. M. Kelly, Capt. F. A. Jones, Mrs. M. K. Dale and child, Messrs. R. Gardner, R. Braun, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Woods and infant, Messrs. C. M. Jenkins, Jesse Knight, M. R. Bourne, F. C. Thompson, Miss Bowie, R. Cunningham, Gon Wing, J. G. Schilling, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hermann, Mr. John Tranner, and Miss Amalia Pacelli.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Tean*, from Manila:—Fresh S.W. wind moderate sea continuous rains.

Str. *Laisang*, from Calcutta, &c.:—From Cape Paderan moderate high sea and strong S.W. monsoon. Dull and overcast with frequent heavy rain squalls. From thence fine with light monsoon. Heavy rain on approaching the land.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Chingtu, Br. s.s., 1,170, W. B. Brown, 30th July,—Yokohama via Kobe and Kutchinotzu 26th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Choising, Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. Heyenga, 28th July,—Bangkok 22nd July, Rice and Wood.—B. & S.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,506, K. Okura, 26th July,—Moji 21st July, Coal.—Order.

Dakotah, Br. s.s., 2,593, W. A. Ross, 27th July, —San Francisco via Shanghai 30th June, Oil in Bulk.—S. O. Co.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, Henry Pybus, R.N.R., 27th July,—Vancouver 9th July, and Shanghai 25th, Mails and Gen. —C. P. R. Co.

Fooshing, Br. s.s., 1,423, T. Arthur, 28th July, —Moji 22nd July, Coal.—J., M. & Co.

Glenesk, Br. s.s., 2,274, J. Rafferey, 28th July, —Moji 23rd July, Coals.—McG. Bros. & Gow.

Harbart, Br. s.s., 2,149, H. Bowling, 31st July, —Melbourne 29th June, Flour.—S., T. & Co.

Helm, Nor. s.s., 757, A. Eriksen, 31st July,—Bangkok 23rd July, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.

Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,447, E. Bent, 27th July,—San Francisco 28th June, Honolulu 5th July, Yokohama 18th, Kobe 19th, Nagasaki 21st, and Shanghai 24th, Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Hongmoh, Br. s.s., 2,555, Wm. Dawson, 1st Aug.,—Singapore 26th July, Gen.—Chinese.

Kaifong, Br. s.s., 986, E. Finlayson, 30th July, —Cebu and Iloilo 26th July, Sugar.—B. & S.

Kashima Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,746, M. Utsu, 25th July,—Moji 18th July, Coal.—M. B. K.

Keong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,111, J. Köhler, 31st July,—Bangkok 25th July, Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.

Knivsberg, Ger. s.s., 646, J. Kayser, 22nd July, —Macao 22nd July, Ballast.—J. & Co.

Kowloon, Ger. s.s., 2,375, A. Enigk, 30th July, —Moji 25th July, Gen.—H. A. L.

Kutsang, Br. s.s., 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 16th July,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 11th July, Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s., 1,093, J. Payne, 30th July,—Manila 25th July, and Amoy 29th, Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,237, F. Natzins, 25th July, —Bangkok 15th July, Rice and Timber.—S., W. & Co.

Masan Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, J. Sakurai, 31st July,—Tamsui 28th July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Monteagle, Br. s.s., 3,953, S. Robinson, R.N.R., 25th July,—Vancouver 28th June, and Shanghai 22nd July, Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Nikkai Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,544, W. Nakagawa, 30th July,—Hongay 26th July, Coal.—Mr. Bune.

Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,787, R. Cox, 27th July,—Pulu Laut 19th July, Coal.—J., M. & Co.

Palma, Br. s.s., 4,913, W. G. Cochman, 1st Aug.,—London 22nd June, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Phuyen, Fr. s.s., 1,249, Boulsou, 31st July,—Saigon 26th July, Rice.—B. & Co.

Progress, Nor. s.s., 1,641, Thos. Schjewig, 28th July,—Sandakan 23rd July, Gen.—Wallem & Co.

Proteus, Nor. s.s., 1,025, Kolderup, 29th July, —Bangkok 23rd July, Rice and Timber.—Aagaard Thoresen & Co.

Samsen, Ger. s.s., 498, F. Schmitz, 23th July, —Bangkok via Swatow 20th July, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Singan, Br. s.s., 1,046, F. Jamieson, 1st Aug., —Haiphong and Hoihow 31st July, Gen. and Mine Stock—B. & S.

Skramstad, Nor. s.s., 860, O. Hanssen, 26th July,—Saigon 26th July, Rice and Flour. —Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Solstad, Nor. s.s., 807, N. Bjornsgaard, 1st Aug.,—Saigon 27th July, Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, G. H. Pennefather, 17th July,—Cebu and Iloilo 13th July, Sugar and Wood.—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,743, J. Williamson, 31st July,—Saigon 27th July, Rice.—Wo Fat Seng & Co.

Teucer, Br. s.s., 805, I. Bonwise, 31st July,—Singapore 26th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Tjikini, Dut. s.s., 2,587, H. Koops, 28th July —Amoy 26th July, Coals and Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Tosa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,610, J. Nagao, 28th July,—Shanghai 25th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,203, J. H. Brown, 1st Aug.,—Canton 31st July, Gen.—B. & S.

Waishing, Br. s.s., 1,170, Richard, 30th July,—Moji 25th July, Coal.—J., M. & Co.

Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,619, A. Fraser, 30th July,—Manila 27th July, Hemp, Sugar and Gen. —S., T. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS

King George, Br. ship, 2,57, J. C. White, 21st July,—Swatow 5th July, Ballast.—S. O. Co.

Lyndhurst, Br. 4-masted ship, 2,50, Parnell, 26th July,—Kobe 1st June, Ballast.—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

| Vessel's | From | Agents | Due |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern ... | Manila ... | G., L. & Co | Aug. 3 |
| Polynesien .. | Saigon ... | M. M. ..... | Aug 5 |
| Korea ... .. | Japan ..... | P. M. Co... | Aug. 5 |
| Kumano Maru | Thursday I | N. Y. K.... | Aug. 5 |
| Glenturret... | Singapore | McG. & G. | Aug. 5 |
| Levanzo..... | Singapore. | C. &Co. ... | Aug. 7 |
| Shawmut ..... | Manila ... | D.&Co., Ld | Aug. 8 |
| Indravelli ..... | New York. | S., T. & Co | Aug. 20 |
| Tartar ... ..... | Vancouver | C. P. R. Co | Aug. 23 |

## DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Vigilante ... ..... at Kowloon Dock
H.M.S. Flora ..... " " "
Dakotah ..... " Cosmopolitan "

The Ships Passed Canal.

28th June—*Formosa, Gneisenau, Montrose, Kawachi Maru, Salacia, Wik, Priam.* 2nd July—*Hohenstaufen, Benmohr, Inaba Maru, Poona.* 5th July—*Oceanien, Indrani, Ajax, Palma, Teucer, Chikugo Maru, Nore, Vorwaert.* 9th July—*Inaba Maru.* 12th July—*Iyo Maru, Glenearn.* 16th July—*Indrawadi, Glamorganshire, Kamakura Maru, Amatomi Maru, Tambov.* 23rd July—*Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Devanha, Hydra.* 26th July—*Agamemnon, Lennox, Nubia, Indravelli, Sanuki Maru, Tourane, Brasilia.* 30th July—*Glenavon, Flintshire, Longsor, Hitachi Maru, Roon, Segovia, Sikh, Braunfels, Norman Prince, Whitecross.*

Arrivals at Home—25th June—*Belgravia, Atholl, Persia, Bayern, Sibirien, Tamba Maru.* 26th July—*Sumatra.* 28th June—*Tourane.* 2nd July—*Benalder.* 9th July—*Benglos, Brota Hall, Glenturret, Indramayo, Malacca, Senegambia, P. R. Leitpold, Soldumth.* 12th July—*Formosa.* 16th July—*Gneisenau, Hohenstaufen.* 18th July—*Poona, Nore.* 23rd July—*Benmohr, Kamakura Maru, Montrose.* 25th July—*Malacca.* 26th July—*Scharnhorst, Australien, Prometheus, Erroll.* 30th July—*Glenearn, Trieste.*

# Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma, Wash. —Per *Teucer*, 3rd Aug., 9 A.M.

Manila—Per *Zafiro*, 3rd Aug, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 3rd Aug., 1.15 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta — Per *Kutsang*, 3rd Aug., 2 P.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Chinetu*, 3rd Aug., 3 P.M.

Manila—Per *Loongsang*, 3rd Aug., 3 P.M.

Amoy—Per *Hongmoh*, 3rd Aug., 5 P.M.

Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Yochow*, 3rd Aug., 5 P.M.

Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per *Singan*, 3rd Aug., 5 P.M.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per *Tjikini*, 3rd Aug., 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Daijin Maru*, 4th Aug., 9 A.M.

Samarang and Sourabaya—Per *Onsang*, 5th Aug., 11 A.M.

Cebu and Iloilo—Per *Kaifong*, 5th Aug., 3 P.M.

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Minizu, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash. —Per *Tosa Maru*, 5th Aug., 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai—Per *Shoshu Maru*, 6th Aug., 9 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Hongkong Maru*, 6th Aug., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Toski*, 6th Aug., 11 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haimun*, 6th Aug., 1 P.M.

Manila—Per *Tean*, 6th Aug., 3 P.M.

Tientsin—Per *Cheongshing*, 6th Aug., 3 P.M.

Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Kiuklang*, 6th Aug., 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai—Per *Kashing*, 6th Aug., 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Anping—Per *Fukushu Maru*, 7th Aug., 8 A.M.

Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—Per *Ar bia*, 7th Aug., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo — Per *Hakusan Maru*, 7th Aug., 11 A.M.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama — Per *Kumano Maru*, 7th Aug., 11 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai—Per *Ichang*, 7th Aug. 3 P.M.

Tsingtau, Chefoo and Newchwang—Per *Kweiyang*, 8th Aug, 3 P.M.

Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Freemantle—Per *Nikko Maru*, 9th Aug, 11 A.M.

Manila—Per *Rubi*, 10th Aug., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Delhi*, 10th Aug., 11 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai—Per *Shansi*, 12th Aug, 2 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay — Per *Levanso*, 12th Aug., 3 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Zieten*, 14th Aug. 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Montagle*, 14th Aug., 11 A.M.

Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per *Huichow*, 14th Aug., 3 P.M.

Manila, Samari, Simpsonhafen, Fr. Wilhelmshafen, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide Perth and Fremantle—Per *Prinz Waldemar*, 15th Aug, 11 A.M.

Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Tsinan*, 15th Aug. 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Korea*, 16th Aug., 11 A.M.

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. —Per *Shinano Maru*, 19th Aug., P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of Japan*, 29th Aug., 3 P.M.

Monday, the 5th instant, being a Bank Holiday, the Post Office will be open for one hour only *i.e.* from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. There will be a collection and a delivery of letters on Sundays. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

In the event of the arrival of either the French mail from Europe or the United States mail, the Post Office will be open for one hour for the delivery thereof.

## VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Abraham, E. S.
Adams, P. R.
Aftalion, A.
Andrews, J. I.
Bachouse, J.
Battiscombe, H. G.
Beattie, R. B.
Birbeck, R. J.
Bisney, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Bisney, Miss
Blackmore, F. W. G.
Blunn, A. B.
Brayfield, T.
Brighton, F. G.
Brown, B.
Byc, A. Vander Does de
Carpenter, E. W.
Carter, A.
Chinchen, S. J.
Colvin, H. E.
Connor, J. L.
Crook, A. H.
Cruickshank, A.
Cruickshank, J.
Cumming, W. M.
Denby, S. F.
Donald, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Doolittle, F. H
Dunrich, A. E.
Einstmann, W.
Ewing, N. N.
Fairchild, H. J.
Fisher, H. G.
Fitzgerald, Dr. H.
Franklin, C. B.
Franklin, G. G.
Frost, B. L.
Fuller, Stuart J.
Fuller, Denman
Gregory, A.
Hall, Capt. T.
Hanron, J.
Hanron, J.
Hewett, Hon. Mr. E. A.
Howard, E.
Hunter, R.
Jack, Mrs. C. M.
Jokl, J. P. F.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.
Joseph, R. M.
Jonghin, J. C.
Katsch, E. A.
Knight, W. B.
Laing, A. H.
Levy, W.
Linton, P.
Logan, W.
Logan, Mrs. W.
Mack, C.
Malden, G. F.
Marks, Brisbane
Marriott, Dr. O.
McIntosh, G. C.
Moore, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. A.
Newborn, R. H.
Paine, A. E.
Peake, W.
Pettingell, Mrs.
Pinnell, W.
Pfordten, A. R. Von der
Powell, W. A.
Preshaw, C. M.
Pugh, A. J.
Quin, J.
Ralphs, E.
Ray, E. H.
Silk, C. A.
Smith, Mrs A. G.
Spittles, I. S.
Spurge, H. S.
Stebbing, W. T.
Stevens, Rev. A.
Thompson, Miss H. M.
Thompson, Mrs. M. L.
Toledano, Th.
Topless, H. J.
Tricker, C. H.
Uyemura, K.
Walker, W. B.
Ward, J. C.
Williams, J. T. L.
Wishart, J. B.
Wishart, L. J.
Woods, J. D.
Wright, J.
Wright, R. J. L.
Young, A. H.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Adams, M. and Mrs. F. R. Jr.
Bent, Mrs. H.
Bonnar, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. C.
Child, Rev. & Mrs. F.
Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.
Darson, F. H.
Denison, Misses (2)
Gittins, A.
Hollingsworth, Mr. & Mrs.
Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Evan
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grant
Smith, Percy

KOWLOON.

Francisco, Luraschi
Lue, 2nd-Lieut. V.
Oilbrecht, Mr.
Harding, Reginald
Hunt, E.
Robertson, Mrs.
Schuls, Chief-Engr.
Varrenne, Lt.-Com. De

KING EDWARD.

Albert, Dr. J. E.
Almond, Capt. & Mrs. Russell
Arrasmith, Mr. & Mrs.
Bramley, Harry
Colmesnil, Mrs. Geo de
Cook, Lieut. N. E.
Corse, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. B.
Fiest, Mr. and Mrs. M.
Gee, A. H.
Jackson, Mrs. & child
Joseph, J. E.
Lloyd, Geo. T.
Loyal, Dr.
Lundholm, Capt. B.
McWilliams, Mr. and Mrs. C. F.
McWilliams, Miss L.
Nicholson, D. M.
Newson, Mr. and Mrs. and child
Passmore, Mrs. W. C.
Peacock, Miss Annie
Pearman, H.
Peters, Major and Mrs.
Schindewolf, Mr. and Mrs.
Silverstone, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Silverstone, Arthur H.
Silverstone, M. L.
Silverstone, M. S.
Snow, Lieut. and Mrs. K. S.
Stephens, Mrs. Clearles A.
Stevenson, D. V.
Story, G. F.

PEAK.

Aubrey Dr. G. G.
Austin, Frank
Belson, Mrs
Blair, Mr. and Mrs. D. K.
Bolton, Miss
Bonham, Capt.
Bourne, Mr.
Bradeley, Mrs.
Broadwood, C.B., H.E. Major General K. G.
Carruthers, E. S.
Chalmers, J. H.
Clegg, Eng. Lt. and Mrs.
Cochrane, Mr.
Darling, Col.
Donelan, Dr.
Elliott, Mr. and Mrs.
Ellis, A.
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs.
Fischer, R.
Fraser, Mr.
Fremantle, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs.
Fuchs, Mr.
Galbraithe, Mr
Gelsthrope, Mr.
Gibson, Mr.
Grove Mr.
Hancock, Mr.
Harding, Mr. and Mrs.
Haron, J.
Hazeland, F. A.
Hell, P.
Hett, Mr. and Mrs. F. Paget
Hockaday, W. T.
Hodgson, Mr.
Kent, R.A., Col.
Kelsall, R.A., Major and Mrs.
Martin, R.
Marshall, Mr.
Mast, E.
Mitchell, R.
Moss, D. K.
Moultrie, Capt. & Mrs.
Pereira, Consul & Mrs.
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. L.
Rissland, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Ross, Majors
Ross, Major R. J.
Runge, Mr. and Mrs.
Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Sayer, G. W.
Shortridge, Mr. & Mrs.
Sinclair, A.
Slipley, Mr.
Smith, A. Findlay
Synnot, Capt. A. Hart
Vipan, Mrs. and Miss
Watkins, Mr. and Mrs.
Wilder, A. P.

OCCIDENTAL.

Brown, Mr. W. S.
Capell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R., and 2 children
Farrow, Mr. and Mrs. J. L.
Gow, W.
Gow, Mrs. W. and 2 children
Lowe, J. C.
Munro, Miss A.
Pellen, Mr.
Piper, C.
Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. T. K.
Simpson, Mrs. W. M. and child
Tabot, D.
Thomas, Lt.-Comdr. L.
Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. R. and child

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

August 1st, 1907, a.m.

| | | | Bar. | Th. | Hu. | Wind | | Wr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vladivostock | 7 | a.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nemuro | 6 | a.m. | 29.97 | — | — | SW | 4 | — |
| Hakodate | | " | 29.97 | — | — | — | 0 | — |
| Tokio | | " | 30.02 | — | — | — | 0 | — |
| Kochi | | " | 29.95 | — | — | — | 0 | — |
| Nagasaki | | " | 29.88 | — | — | SE | 2 | — |
| Kagoshima | | " | 29.91 | — | — | NE | 4 | — |
| Oshima | | " | 29.85 | — | — | — | 0 | — |
| Naha | | " | 29.85 | — | — | — | 0 | — |
| Ishigakijima | | " | 29.82 | — | — | NE | 6 | — |
| Chefoo | 6 | a.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Weihaiwei | 9 | a.m. | 29.75 | 76 | — | ENE | 1 | or |
| Hankow | 6 | a.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kiukiang | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shanghai | 9 | a.m. | 29.74 | 76 | 95 | S | 2 | ovr |
| Gutzlaff | | " | 29.76 | 77 | 77 | SSE | 2 | omd |
| Sharp Peak | | " | 29.78 | 84 | 83 | SE | 1 | b |
| Amoy | 6 | a.m. | 29.66 | 82 | 91 | — | 0 | c |
| Swatow | | " | 29.71 | 81 | 87 | NE | 2 | c |
| Taihoku | 5 | a.m. | 29.78 | — | — | S | 2 | — |
| Taichu | | " | 29.79 | — | — | — | 0 | — |
| Tainan | | " | 29.77 | — | — | E | 2 | — |
| Koshun | | " | 29.78 | — | — | E | 6 | — |
| Pescadores | | " | 29.75 | — | — | SE | 4 | — |
| Canton | 9 | a.m. | 29.76 | 86 | 76 | WNW | 1 | b |
| Hongkong | 10 | a.m. | 29.74 | 87 | 65 | NNE | 1 | o |
| Victoria Peak | | " | — | — | — | ENE | 2 | — |
| Gap Rock | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Macao | | " | 29.75 | 87 | — | NNE | 1 | c |
| Hoihow | 9 | a.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pakhoi | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Phulien | 10 | a.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tourane | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| C. St. James | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Aparri | 6 | a.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manila | 10 | a.m. | 29.84 | 84 | 71 | S | 1 | o |
| Legaspi | 6 | a.m. | 29.87 | 79 | — | — | 0 | c |
| Bacolod | 9 | a.m. | — | — | — | SW | 1 | b |
| Iloilo | | " | 29.85 | 83 | — | SW | 1 | b |
| Cebu | | " | 29.87 | 87 | — | S | 2 | b |
| Labuan | | " | 29.88 | 83 | — | — | — | — |

August 2nd, 1907, a.m.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vladivostock | 7 | a.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nemuro | 6 | a.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hakodate | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tokio | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kochi | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nagasaki | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kagoshima | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oshima | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Naha | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ishigakijima | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chefoo | 6 | a.m. | 29.76 | 73 | 95 | E | 1 | b |
| Weihaiwei | 9 | a.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hankow | 6 | a.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kinkiang | | " | 29.76 | 82 | 100 | — | 0 | b |
| Shanghai | 10 | a.m | 29.72 | 84 | 83 | SSW | 1 | b |
| Gutzlaff | | " | 29.72 | 81 | 96 | S | 2 | bm |
| Sharp Peak | | " | 29.80 | 83 | 87 | S | 1 | b |
| Amoy | 6 | a.m. | 29.67 | 82 | 91 | S | 1 | c |
| Swatow | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taihoku | | a.m. | 29.80 | — | — | SE | 2 | — |
| Taichu | | " | 29.82 | — | — | — | 0 | — |
| Tainan | | " | 29.80 | — | — | SE | 4 | — |
| Koshun | | " | 29.82 | — | — | SE | 2 | — |
| Pescadores | | " | 29.78 | — | — | S | 6 | — |
| Canton | 9 | a.m | 29.76 | 84 | 72 | ENE | 1 | c |
| Hongkong | 10 | a.m | 29.67 | 79 | 90 | NE | 3 | op |
| Victoria Peak | | " | — | — | — | N | 4 | — |
| Gap Rock | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Macao | | " | 29.68 | 82 | — | N | 2 | od |
| Hoihow | 9 | a.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pakhoi | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Phulien | 10 | a.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tourane | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| C. St. James | | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Aparri | 6 | a.m. | 29.82 | 75 | — | S | 1 | o |
| Manila | 10 | a.m. | 29.92 | 84 | 77 | S | 1 | o |
| Legaspi | 6 | a.m. | 29.90 | 77 | — | — | 0 | c |
| Bacolod | 9 | a.m. | — | — | — | SE | 1 | c |
| Iloilo | | " | 29.89 | 83 | — | SW | 1 | b |
| Cebu | | " | 29.87 | 85 | — | — | 0 | b |
| Labuan | | " | 29.95 | 79 | — | — | — | — |

| | Aug. 1 at 10 a.m. | Aug. 1 at 4 p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer | 29.74 | 29.66 |
| Temperature | 87 | 81 |
| Humidity | 65 | 78 |
| Rainfall | — | — |

# HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

*Corrected 30th July, 100 cts. per $ Mex.*

| BUTCHER MEAT. | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa lb | 20 |
| " Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk " | 20 |
| " Roast—Shiu " " " | 20 |
| " Breast—Ngau Lam " | 15 |
| " Soup, Tong Yuk " | 15 |
| " Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa " | 20 |
| " " Sirloin—Ngau Lau " | 30 |
| " Sausages,—Ngau Yuk Chaung " | 26 |
| Bullock's Brains— " Know..... per set | 10 |
| " Tongue fresh—Ngau Li..... each | 50 |
| " " corned—Ham Ngau Li..... " | 55 |
| " Head—Ngau Tau " | 80 |
| " Heart—Ngau Sum .....per lb | 12 |
| " Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin..... " | 20 |
| " Feet—Ngau Kerk.....each | 7 |
| " Kidneys—Ngau Yiu..... " | 10 |
| Tail—Ngau Mei " | 17 |
| " Liver—Ngau Con .....lb | 12 |
| " Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To..... " | 7 |
| Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok.....set | 1.00 |
| Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat .....lb | 24 |
| " Leg—Yeung Pei " | 24 |
| " Shoulder—Yeung Shau " | 20 |
| Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong " | 24 |
| " Brains—Chi Know.....per set | 2 |
| " Feet—Chi Kerk " | 12 |
| " Fry—Chi Chak " | 12 |
| " Head—Chi Tau " | 12 |
| " Heart—Chi Sum.....each | 9 |
| " Kidneys—Chi Yiu .....pair | 8 |
| " Liver—Chi Kon .....lb | 28 |
| Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat " | 21 |
| " Corned—Ham Chu Yuk " | — |
| " Leg—Chu Pei " | 22 |
| " Fat or Lard—Chu Yau " | 16 |
| Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok .....set | 60 |
| " Heart—Yeung Sum.....each | 6 |
| " Kidneys—Yeung Yiu " | 10 |
| " Liver—Yeung Con.....lb | 24 |
| Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai " | — |
| Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau " | 16 |
| " Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau " | 24 |
| Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk..... " | 20 |
| " Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong. " | 20 |

| POULTRY. | |
|---|---|
| Chicken—Kai Chai .....lb | 28 |
| Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai..... " | 30 |
| Ducks—Ap..... " | 25 |
| Doves—Pan Kau .....each | 15 |
| Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan.....per doz. | — |
| Fowls, Canton—Kai .....lb | 32 |
| " Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai ..... " | 28 |
| Geese—Ngo ..... " | 20 |
| Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye Ngo ..... pair | $ |
| Musk Deer—Wong Keng .....each | — |
| Hare—Tu Chai..... " | — |
| Partridge—Che Khoo ..... " | — |
| Pheasant—Shan Kai.....pair | — |
| Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup ..... each | 25 |
| " Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup " | 23 |
| Quail—Um Chun ..... " | — |
| Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk .....dozen | — |
| Snipe—Sa Chui ..... each | — |
| Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung ..... " | 75 |
| " Hen— " " Na ..... " | 50 |
| Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap .....pair | — |
| Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai..... " | — |
| Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap .....per pair | |

| FISH. | |
|---|---|
| Barbel—Ka Yu .....lb | 12 |
| Bream—Bin Yu..... " | 16 |
| Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu " | 15 |
| Carp—Li Yu " | 18 |
| Catfish—Chik Yu " | 12 |
| Codfish—Mun Yu..... " | 16 |
| Crabs—Hai " | 20 |
| Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu " | 13 |
| Dab—Sa Mang Yu " | 15 |
| Dace—Wong Mei Lun " | 12 |
| Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa " | 10 |
| Eels, Congor—Hai Man Yu " | 16 |
| " Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu " | 17 |
| " Yellow—Wong Sin..... " | 28 |
| Frogs—Tien Kai " | 40 |
| Garoupa—Sek Pan " | 56 |
| Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu " | 12 |
| Herrings—Tso Pak " | 20 |
| Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu " | 28 |
| Labrus—

# SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS. | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE. | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT. | LAST DIVIDEND. | APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | $125 | £1,000,000 $11,000,000 $250,000 | $1,721,558 | £1.15/- and bonus of £1 @ Ex. 2/3½ = $24.33 making $40.80 for 1906 | 4¼ % | $685 ex n. issue $520 new issue |
| Do. (new) | 40,000 | $125 | $62½ | | | | | London £81 ex new issue London £60 n. issue first call |
| National Bank of China, Limited | 99,925 | £7 | £6 | £12,735 $300,000 | $71,293 | $2 (London 3/6) for 1903 | ... | $51 |
| MARINE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited | 10,000 | $250 | $50 | $1,675,000 $200,000 | $233,638 | $20 for 1905 | 7½ | $270 |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited | 10,000 | £[illegible] | £5 | £110,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 | Tls. 185,529 | Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 11.16 per tael | 6 % | Tls. 75 buyers |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited | 12,400 | $250 | $100 | $3,000,000 £70,000 $456,407 £125,137.15/- $817,628 | $1,460,470 | Final of $12 making $42 for 1905 and interim of $30 for 1906 | 5½ % | $775 sellers |
| Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited | 8,000 | $100 | $60 | $800,000 $136,287 $15,527 | $461,467 | $1: for year ending 31.12.05 | 6½ % | $180 |
| FIRE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 20,000 | $100 | $20 | $1,000,000 $320,449 $7,616 | $362,980 | $6 and bonus $2 for 1905 | 9½ % | $88 |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 8,000 | $250 | $50 | $1,256,483 | $435,236 | $40 for 1905 | 12½ % | $320 sellers |
| SHIPPING. | | | | | | | | |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited | 30,000 | $25 | $25 | $7,000 | $365 | $1 for 1906 | 6½ % | $15 |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited | 70,000 | $50 | $50 | $264,638 $93,562 | Nil. | $2½ for year ended 30.6.1906 | 6 % | $41 |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld. | 80,000 | $15 | $15 | $250,000 $600,000 $144,386 | $20,170 | $1 for 2nd half-year making $2.00 for 1906. | 6½ % | $29½ sellers |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited | 60,000 | £10 | £10 | £62,000 £270,000 | £3,694 | 5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2½ = $2.24 per share | 3½ % | $67 |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited | 200,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 54,372 | Tls. 13,327 | Final of Tls. 3½ making Tls. 5½ (Pref.) and final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5½ (ord.) for '06 | 11½ % 10½ % | Tls. 47 Tls. 50 buyers |
| Do. (Preference) | 100,000 | | | £400,000 | | | | 46/- sellers |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited | 2,000,000 | £1 | £1 | £5,167.14.1 | 85,355.6.10 | Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8, for a/c 1907. | 4½ % | |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited | 10,000 | $10 | $10 | $65,000 | 1937 | $1.00 / $0.50 for year ending 30.4.1907 | 4 % 3½ % | $25 $14 |
| | 10,000 | $10 | $5 | $32,957 | | | | |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited | 30,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 98,000 Tls. 419,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000 | 18,730 | Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906 | 12½ % | Tls. 48 |
| REFINERIES. | | | | | | | | |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 20,000 | $100 | $100 | $450,000 | 9,218 | $8 for year ending 31.12.06 | 8 % | $100 buyers |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 7,000 | $100 | $100 | none | | $3 for 1897 | ... | $21 |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited | 7,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 100,000 | Tls. 8,935 | Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06 | 4½ % | Tls. 89 sellers |
| MINING. | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld. | 1,000,000 | £1 | £1 | £110,000 £26,011 | £12,546 | Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07 | 4 % | Tls. 15.70 sellers |
| Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited | 150,000 | £1 | 18/10 | £4,873 | £8,745 | No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents | ... | $5 buyers |
| | 50,000 | £1 | £1 | | | | | |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS. | | | | | | | | |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited | 18,000 | $25 | $25 | $64,124 | $10,335 | $1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 | 10 % | $17½ sellers |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld. | 40,000 | $50 | $50 | $100,000 $23,152 $30,000 | $3,047 | Interim of $2 for six months ending June 30th 1907 | 6½ % | $75 ex div. |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld. | 50,000 | $50 | $50 | $49,500 $50,000 | $400,933 | $6 for 2nd half-year making $12 for 1906 | 12 % | $100 buyers |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld. | 55,700 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 1,000,000 | Tls. 10,459 | Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907 | 4½ % | Tls. 72 ex div. b. |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited | 36,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 487,210 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 190,100 Tls. 75,000 | Tls. 23,117 | Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year ending 31.12.06 on old capital | 8 % | Tls. 227 sellers |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld. | 25,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 15,000 | Tls. 3,388 | Tls. 6 for 14½ months ending 28.2.07 | 6 % | Tls. 103 |
| Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) | 30,000 | $25 | $25 | $30,000 | $8,418 | $3 for year ended 30.6.1906 | 10½ % | $28 |
| Central Stores, Limited | 50,123 | $15 | $15 | $1,000 | $9,178 | $1.80 for 1906 | 12 % | $15 |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited | 12,000 | $50 | $50 | $648,075 $26,075 | $371 | $5 for second half-year making $10 for 1906 | 8½ % | $118 |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld. | 50,000 | $100 | $100 | $250,000 | $56,218 | Interim of $3) for half year ending 30.6.07. | 7 % | $99 |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited | 150,000 | $10 | $10 | $208,386 $50,000 | $11,567 | 80 cents for 1906 | 7½ % | $10½ buyers |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited | 6,000 | $50 | $30 | none | $1,089 | $2½ for 1906 | 6¼ % | $37 |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited | 78,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000 | Tls. 61,978 | Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907 | 7½ % | Tls. 100 sales |
| West Point Building Company, Limited | 12,500 | $50 | $50 | none | $1,519 | Interim of $2 for half year ending June 30th | 8½ % | $48 ex div. |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld. | 15,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 150,000 | Tls. 64,986 | Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906 | 15½ % | Tls. 64 sellers |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited | 125,000 | $10 | $10 | Tls. 45,939 $110,000 | $21,660 | $1½ for the year ending 31.7.06 | 11½ % | $11 |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld. | 10,000 | Tls. 75 | Tls. 75 | Tls. 150,000 | Tls. 36,211 | Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %) | 8½ % | Tls. 52 buyers |
| Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld. | 8,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | none | Tls. 31,469 | Tls. 8 for 1906 | 15½ % | Tls. 92½ buyers |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited | 2,000 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 500 | Tls. 28,257 | Tls. 50,663 | Tls. 50 for 1906 | | Tls. 325 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited | 8,604 | 12/6 | 12/6 | £1,299 | £638 | 1/3 per share for 1906 | 9 % | $6½ |
| Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited | 1,200 | $10 | $10 | $9,000 | 2653 | $3 for 1905 | ... | $20 sellers |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited | 60,000 | $12 | $12 | none | Nil. | $1 for 1904 | 15½ % | $9½ buyers |
| China Flour Mill Co., Limited | 4,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50,000 | Tls. 889 | Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 | ... | Tls. 60 buyers |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited | 50,000 | $10 | $10 | none | $25,000 | 60 cents for year ended 28.2.06 | 9 % | $5 buyers |
| Do. Do. special shares | 50,000 | $1 | $1 | | | | | $8 9/16 |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld. | 100,000 | $10 | $10 | $115,000 | $855 | 80 cents for 1906 | 8½ % | $15 buyers |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited | 25,000 | $7½ | $6 | $50,000 | $2,555 | $1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906 | 9½ % | $10½ |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited | 400,000 | $10 | $10 | $11,000 | $10,804 | Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907 | 11 % | $21 buyers |
| Hall & Holtz, Limited | 21,000 | $20 | $20 | $186,000 | $15,022 | $2½ for year ending 28.2.07 | 7 % | $14½ |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited | 60,000 | $10 | $10 | none | $2,953 | 11 per share for year ending 28.2.07 | 9½ % | $24½ ex div. |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited | 5,000 | $25 | $25 | $105,000 | 14,361 | Interim of $4 for 6-year ending June 30th '07 | 9 % | $22½ buyers |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld. | 50,000 | $10 | $10 | $65,000 | $4,212 | $2.00 for year ending 31.12.06 | 9½ % | Tls. 305 sellers |
| Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited | 25,000 | Gs. 100 | Gs. 100 | Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 | Tls. 10,374 | Second interim div. of Tls. 7½ for a/c 1907. | 9½ % | $10½ |
| Peak Tramways Company, Limited | 25,000 | $10 | $10 | none | $2,655 | Sine sh. for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07 | ... | $1½ buyers |
| Peak Tramways Company (new) | 50,000 | 10 | $1 | | | | | $5 buyers |
| Philippine Company, Limited | 67,500 | $10 | $10 | | Dr. P. 34,324 | None | 4½ % | Tls. 10½ |
| Shanghai Gas Company, Limited | 24,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 100,000 | Tls. 7,990 | Final of Tls. 3½ and bonus of Tls. 1½ for year ending 31.12.06 | ... | Tls. 45 sales |
| Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld. | 5,400 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 67,323 | Tls. 9,751 | Tls. 4 for 1905 | 12½ % | Tls. 80 sellers |
| Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited | 4,500 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 45,000 Tls. 8,000 | Tls. 3,354 | Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906 | 8½ % | Tls. 120 sales |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited | 30,000 | Tls. 20 | Tls. 20 | Tls. 24,820 Tls. 50,000 | Tls. 7,843 | Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906 | ... | Tls. 300 buyers |
| Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited | 8,175 | £20 | £20 | Tls. 190,000 | Tls. 85,592 | Interim div. of 15/- for ½-year 1906 | ... | Tls. 270 buyers |
| | 7,200 | £20 | £15 | | | Interim div. of 5/- for ½-year 1906 | ... | $22 |
| South China Morning Post, Limited | 6,000 | $25 | $25 | none | Dr. $41,934 | None | 4½ % | $7 |
| Steam Laundry Company, Limited | 20,000 | $ 5 | $ 5 | none | 1214 | 30cts.(old) & 15cts.(new) year ended 31.5.06 | ... | Tls. 97 |
| Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited | 2,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 | Tls. 1,012 | Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6 | ... | $12½ |
| Union Waterboat Company, Limited | 50,000 | $10 | $10 | none | $349 | First year | 6½ % | $10½ buyers |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited | 10,000 | $10 | $4 | $25,000 | $752 | 70 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and $9.90 on 100 Founders for year ending 31.5.1906 | 7½ % | $11 buyers |
| Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited | 10,000 | $10 | $10 | $300,000 $25,000 | $5,482 | Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07 | 10 % | $8 |
| William Powell, Limited | 15,000 | $10 | $10 | $4,500 | $182 | Final of 32 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 | | |

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Ice House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

## Mails.


THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI,"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 10th August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Company's S.S. *Himalaya*, 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [2

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TONKIN,"

Captain Mouton, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 6th August, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *SALAZIE* .....20th August.
S.S. *POLYNESIEN* ..... 3rd Sept.
S.S. *TOURANE* .....17th Sept.
S.S. *AUSTRALIEN* ..... 1st Oct.
S.S. *NERA* .....15th Oct.
S.S. *YARRA* .....29th Oct.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [10


## Intimations.


ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

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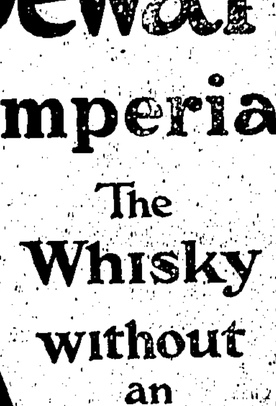

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## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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BIRTH.

On the 30th July, 1907, at the Government Civil Hospital, the wife of S. WEINBERG, of the Standard Oil Co., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, July 20, 1907, at Shanghai, ARTHUR FREDERICK COLE, M.R.C.S. Eng. L.R.C.P. Lond., to EMMA MARGARET (Daisy) Gill, third daughter of the late Benjamin Gill, Esq., of Cloney Grange Co. Meath.

DEATH.

On July 21, 1907, at Kulin, SYDNEY RUPERT HODGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, Hankow.


The Hongkong Telegraph

*MAIL SUPPLEMENT,*
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1907.


## *HARBOUR AMENITIES.*

(27th July.)

The smoke nuisance is no new question in Hongkong, where efforts have been made and regulations enacted to mitigate its effects, but it was scarcely understood generally that it had become a matter of interest in Shanghai, which has always prided itself on its municipal system. According to a Northern contemporary, however, the pleasure of strolling upon the water-side and in the public gardens is spoilt by continual clouds of dense, black, sulphurous smoke, and the practice of taking the evening air becomes an ironical farce. Shanghai is naturally proud of its beautiful Bund, which, as the centre of both business and recreation has an entirely different character from that of the water fronts of ordinary sea ports, and it seems absurd that such a promenade should be allowed to suffer from the contamination of a handful of ill-mannered launches whose powers of making themselves objectionable apparently vary in inverse ratio to their size. The writer makes the somewhat ingenuous remark that the nuisance is due to "the wetness of the atmosphere which prevents the smoke and fumes of the funnels from rising." In Hongkong we have a rather different explanation of the evil, but as it appears that in Shanghai they have no harbour regulations to check the nuisance they naturally attempt to find other reasons than the real one for the continuance or, perhaps, we should say the existence of what must be an undoubted grievance to those who are in any way affected with asthmatical troubles. We learn that in Shanghai, as in Hongkong, undue whistling and hooting can be, and are forbidden. But in the matter of smoke the harbour authorities are powerless, and no new rule could be introduced without the approbation of the whole posse of foreign consuls. To devise such a rule has often exercised the ingenuity of many experts, but hitherto without success. There are the launches that lie up against the Bund all night: they naturally require to get up steam in the morning. There are the occasional launches from up and down the river: they also naturally wish to keep up steam, so as to be ready at any moment when their owners return from doing business in the town. If every launch were compelled to burn Cardiff coal, the smoke would cease immediately; but the price of such coal is so prohibitive, that it is to be feared the launches would also cease. And what is the remedy suggested by our contemporary? It is as follows: "No firing up should be allowed after a certain hour in the morning; and that during the day time launches not engaged in loading cargo should wait on the opposite bank. The great depth of the river there, puts certain difficulties in the way of buoying the stream; but surely it should not be impossible to provide one or two pontoons which would accommodate a dozen launches, and serve as signalling stations for communication with the Bund jetties." Perhaps that would meet the difficulty, but there is the better plan which is adopted in Hongkong of making regulations and punishing those who contravene them. To show how pessimistic is the writer we need only give his closing sentence: "Failing that, and when the wind is easterly, the only remedy for us seems to be to wear respirators." The writer may be solemn, farcical or merely matter of fact, but in the latter event he might have proposed that the residents should avoid the "beautiful bund," where the gaiety of the Far East is encouraged by the generation of tales which are universally known as "bunders." At the same time, we have not the slightest doubt that the smoke nuisance in the North is fully as great as it once was in Hongkong. That is not to say the annoyance has been entirely removed from this Colony, anyone will recognise who has spent a brief space on Blake Pier in the hope of enjoying the evening breezes. Still, we are ahead of Shanghai in respect of the regulations framed to combat the evil, and the penalties attaching to infringements, which is matter for congratulation. In the intervals of attending to their other onerous duties, however, the police might occasionally give a passing thought to the powers with which they are invested for the preservation of the harbour amenities, a hint which, we are certain, will not be neglected by the myrmidons of the law.

## *OUR NEW GOVERNOR.*

(29th July.)

With the arrival and formal installation of Sir Frederick Lugard as Governor of Hongkong and its dependencies—an event which gains additional distinction from the fact that he is accompanied by Lady Lugard—the Colony enjoys once more the important advantage of having an actual and responsible head of affairs, who is less liable to be trammelled by the whims and fancies of the home Government than would be an officer acting temporarily. It is no sinecure that the new Governor has acquired in assuming control of Hongkong's affairs—probably, he will admit after a few months of study that some of the problems which have to be solved in the immediate future are appallingly intricate. Doubtless he got a hint from Sir Matthew Nathan in London of the nature of the labours on which he would be called upon to embark, but even so, it is practically impossible to appreciate the minor difficulties which hinge on one another and frustrate reform when the matter is being discussed in a club ten thousand miles away. At the same time to an administrator of the proved calibre and experience of Sir Frederick Lugard it is not likely to prove a lengthy period before he has gathered up the threads of Hongkong's requirements. He struck the right note when he referred to the importance of securing the support and co-operation of the mercantile class in the carrying out of any reforms which may be adopted by the Government. Hongkong depends entirely upon its trade; the circumstance that there are a few thousand sailors and soldiers in the Colony is not material, for as matters stand Hongkong has lost its former character of being an immense fortress for the protection and preservation of British interests in the Far East, and has more and more begun to display its real character as a trading port, the distributing centre for South China. It is for that reason that while the strategic possibilities of the Colony may not be neglected attention should be mainly directed to every point which concerns trade and commerce in the Colony, in order that no opportunity may be afforded the astute outsider of snatching what is nothing more or less, than the backbone of our existence. The predecessor of Sir Frederick was a military man first, foremost and all the time, and frequently lost sight of the vital interests of the Colony in the contemplation of its military value. Our new Governor is also a military man, but we trust that his administrative experience acquired in Africa will enable him to realise what are the real potentialities of the port. Another reference to the desirability of obtaining the co-operation of the leading representatives of the Chinese will also be endorsed by all who have the welfare of the Colony at heart, for it is they and they alone who can penetrate the veil of Chinese seclusion, and whatever the foreign officials of the Government service may think to the contrary they must always be groping in the dark when dealing with matters affecting the Chinese. Sir Frederick Lugard has certainly created an excellent impression in Hongkong by the manly ring and the understanding of the mind which gave voice to the thoughts contained in his first speech in Hongkong. It is by far too early yet even to indicate to His Excellency some of the Colony's needs, for he is certain to be sufficiently occupied with the Estimates, which have to be submitted in somewhat over a month, to heed questions which need not absorb his immediate attention. But we trust that as his knowledge of Hongkong increases his appreciation of her needs will also develop, and we would also suggest that while the opinions of officials need not be disregarded they should constantly be weighed against the known views of the general body of taxpayers. In extending a welcome to His Excellency we naturally include Lady Lugard, whose presence at Government House should lend the official functions a touch of gaiety and charm which have not always been in evidence of late years. The arrival of the new Governor means, of course, that the officer who has been administering the Government since the departure of Sir Matthew Nathan reverts to his old position of Colonial Secretary. Mr. May has had a thankless task, for he has had to bear the brunt of many a stern encounter, but he has come through with the increased respect of his opponents.

## *THE TRIALS OF SHIPMASTERS.*

(30th July.)

It may be remembered that some months ago, when the subject of the opium trade came prominently before the House of Commons, a question was asked regarding the abuses that attend the traffic in the drug, and Mr. Winston Churchill in answer stated that the Government were unaware of any abuses that existed. Of course, whatever may be one's private opinion regarding the proposed extinction of the opium evil, and the resultant effects on British Colonies in the Far East, one cannot be blind to the fact that abuses in connection with the trade, mainly on account of its monopolistic character, do exist in abundance. And we had no difficulty at the time in citing a few of the more glaring instances of the abuses in question. One of these was the opportunity afforded any coolie to requite himself, without great danger of discovery, for any fancied or real insult by a rival. All he had to do, it was pointed out, was to secrete a quantity of opium on his opponent's premises, turn "informer," virtuously give evidence—in Court—against the accused for being in possession of illicit opium, secure the punishment of the prisoner, who as a rule would have but the faintest shadow of a defence, and then pocket the reward which his shameful plan had earned for him. That this was no fancy picture of what happens was proved in Hongkong only the other day, when two natives went to the Opium Farmer with a tale of opium being concealed on board a steamer in the harbour. Unfortunately for themselves, their knowledge of the exact position in which the opium was to be found was so precise that suspicion was aroused and now the precious pair have retired from public life for some months to come. But a still more audacious attempt at blackmail is reported from Singapore, and, if the writer of an article in the *Free Press* on the subject is correct in his assumption, there is in operation a scheme for plundering ship's captains which radiates throughout the free ports of South China. Perhaps it may be as well to give the facts of the case as reported by our contemporary. They are as follows: "In our issue of July 20 there was a case reported in which 325 taels of opium, valued at $975, were discovered in a lifeboat on board the German steamer *Devawongse* in the roads on her arrival from Swatow. There had been the usual rigid search after leaving the port of departure, for a ship captain, not being a fool, must be presumed to do all that lies in him to prevent his ship being made a vehicle of opium smuggling and risking penalty and arrest. Especially when it is the smuggler who stands to win, and the ship and her agents to lose, and that right heavily. As far as human powers of observation lay, the search was rigidly carried out, as of course it had to be. For nobody is idiot enough to run the risk of making a few hundred dollars when the penalty can easily run into as many thousands. Now the remarkable thing in the case alluded to was that the contraband opium had been concealed in a lifeboat, and in the air-tank space of the lifeboat in such a way that the planks of the boat had to be torn open in order to expose the hiding-place of the opium. The Captain and his officers would hardly dream that they would *have to tear their ship and boats to pieces* in order to discover a possible cache for contraband opium. And yet the Swatow informer knew so much about the affair that he was able to advise the Opium Farm by telegram of the exact part of the ship, the very boat, and we suppose, the particular planking that would have to be opened out to lay bare the lurking place of the planted opium." It is not suggested that the Opium Farmer is responsible for the criminal proclivities of his representatives in South China, but it is submitted that any system which permits the constant persecution of shipmasters for offences which is manifestly absurd for them to commit should be abolished. If it be the fact that these informers are retained by the Opium Farmer to look after his interests, and that they are paid by commission on convictions—which is not known, but merely assumed—then it is clear that failing ordinary cases of smuggling the informer is tempted to manufacture cases in order to retain the confidence of his employer and incidentally to line his own pocket. The ways of such a character would be absolutely unscrupulous, and how the officers of vessels carrying hundreds of coolies on every trip to the South could guard against the machinations of the "informer" it is impossible to see. At present it lies entirely with the Magistrate before whom the case is tried to decide whether the informer's story is worthy of credence, and whether it would be to the advantage or profit of the accused captain to sully his reputation and tarnish the character of his ship for the sake of a few dollars, which in the end might mean the forfeiture of hundreds. The game, we should think, is not worth the candle, but what is a perplexed Magistrate to do when presented with a case such as that now outlined? In Hongkong the Magistrates generally see their way to give the unlucky captains the benefit of the doubt; in Singapore it would appear that the informer, or rather the Farmer acting on his correspondent's information, has a knack of winning the case. As the Singapore writer succinctly puts it: "A little less law and a little more gumption in the sizing up of human nature would take a trifle away from the too true sting of the dictum that 'The law is a hass.'"

## *THE QUESTIONS FOR THE OPIUM COMMISSION.*

(31st July.)

As may have been observed from a quotation which appeared in yesterday's issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, the surmise of one of our Southern contemporaries that it was in contemplation to appoint a Commission to inquire into the opium question as affecting Singapore has been justified by the publication of the order constituting the Commission, and the terms under which that Commission has been appointed. The members who will sit on the Commission comprise one representative of the business community, Mr. John Anderson, who has in the past proved a sturdy upholder of the local interests of the Southern Settlement, a leading Chinese merchant, two medical practitioners, one of whom is a Government official, a minister of religion and a lawyer. It will be recognised that such a body offers all the elements necessary for internal disagreement; and that it will arrive at anything like a unanimous decision on such a complex question as the opium trade is open to question. What renders the appointment of this Commission so interesting to Hongkong as it must be to Singapore is the fact that the general questions which have been set for the consideration of the Commissioners are equally as important in the one Colony as in the other. We will take it that the home Government in appointing this Commission have been actuated by the highest motives, the object being to reclaim the Chinese from their indulgence in what is generally assumed to be a vice—although there are other and more notorious vices which are allowed to pass without notice—but the most casual reading of the questions which the members are required to answer will show that the only replies possible will be calculated to strengthen the hands of the anti-opium brigade in the mother country. The Commissioners are instructed, in the first instance, to inquire into, "The extent to which excessive indulgence in the smoking of opium prevails in Our Straits Settlements." It is assumed, of course, that there is an excessive indulgence in the drug, otherwise the appointment of a Royal Commission to deal with the subject would verge on the farcical. Now, who are the witnesses who are likely to give evidence regarding the number of Chinese who habitually spend their days in opium debauchery? Certainly none of those who are addicted to the habit because we can scarcely believe that the "horrible example" idea has yet found an exponent among the Chinese population, at least in the Straits Settlements or in Hongkong. The medical men in the Straits no doubt have their experiences to relate on the subject of the evil wrought by the infatuation for opium, and we may be quite sure that the gentlemen of the cloth will have their addresses to deliver on the subject. As a matter of fact, however, if there is any "excessive indulgence" on the part of the Chinese it must be among the very lowest classes, and as they have but the merest trifle to spend on a drug which is by no means cheap it sounds paradoxical to speak of their occasional attempts to secure oblivion as excessive. The great body of Chinese in the Straits, as in many other places, have long ago given up opium as a habit, and merely take to it as a pleasant interlude, while those who are at all inclined to artificial buoyancy of spirits have acquired a craving for the infinitely worse vice of indulgence in cheap brandies and spurious wines. In Hongkong it is very much the same. The adoption of western ideas by the Chinese has not been confined to the utilisation of Western machinery, methods of locomotion, or the buy-cott, but it has also included a regard for luxuriousness and products of Western origin, not least among which is the evil to which we have referred. However, the Commissioners will have to report their views as to "excessive indulgence," and thereafter to state whether the smoking of opium in moderation and in excess has increased in the Straits. It should require no Commission to discover the reply to these latter questions, for the answer is to be found in the annual Budgets of the Colony. The third and final question is of supreme importance, for it asks the Commission to define "The steps that should in their opinion be taken by the Government to minimise and eventually to eradicate the evils arising from the smoking of opium in Our said Settlements." Possibly the Commissioners may discover a way whereby opium-smoking may be minimised so far as the Straits are concerned, but we take leave to doubt whether they can devise any plan to ensure the extinction of the habit, which will prevent the recrudescence of opium-smuggling on a large scale. Even if the Straits Government were prepared to set in force the elaborate and costly machinery required for the establishment of a preventive service it is doubtful whether in the end its efforts would warrant the expense incurred. But all these questions ignore absolutely the relation of the opium trade to the revenue of the Colony. Under present conditions the use of opium is regulated by conditions which, as far as possible, tend to discourage the abuse of the drug, and the revenue derived from its sale under careful restrictions is of material importance both to Hongkong and the Straits. Is it to be suggested then that in place of the present state of affairs there should be installed a system which is bound to foster smuggling on an extensive scale—in which, we may be certain, in view of the huge profits to be derived, Europeans will not be slow to engage—and, not only that, but also to lead to a possibly enhanced indulgence in the habit merely because it is prohibited? And is a valuable source of revenue to be abandoned because a certain section of the population is known to have fallen victim to the drug, ignoring the fact that the vast majority of Chinese is as innocent of excessive indulgence in opium as the European smoker in tobacco?—What the loss of the opium revenue will mean to Hongkong and the Straits we leave it to readers to imagine. It is impossible to believe that the Imperial Government will agree to compensate the Colonies concerned for the immense reduction in the revenue—despite the assertions of the anti-opium league—and consequently the whole thing resolves itself into this, that the general mass of the residents in the British Colonies in the Far East, including the humble coolie who can indulge to excess once in a "blue moon," will be called upon to meet the increasingly heavy deficit in the annual revenue by a still further advance in taxation. But that is not the question at the present moment, although the subject of fresh taxation will demand very serious consideration on a future occasion. The question is whether the points to be investigated by the Commission do anything more than skim the borders of a far-reaching problem? In our opinion they cannot be satisfactorily answered unless the financial aspect is also dealt with, and it, as we have shown, is severely left alone in the present inquiry. The sympathies of all those who have given attention to this question of the extinction of the opium habit will flow out to the members of the Commission who have to embody their general convictions within the limits of a series of questions which have obviously been framed to satisfy the Non-conformist conscience.

## *THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.*

(1st August.)

Since trouble arose between the Japanese and the Americans in San Francisco, there has apparently been an inclination on the part of the former to avoid the United States port and seek their fortune in the New World by way of British Columbia. While this move on the part of the Japanese has not failed to arouse misgivings in the minds of the Canadians, the American authorities pretend to see in it an astute manœuvre to circumvent the rigorous examination imposed on the Japanese by the immigration officers at San Francisco, and not, as the Vancouver people would have it, an effort to flood the garden province of Canada. Every newspaper coming from the western coast of America gives prominence to the question of the entrance of Japanese labourers. Some 2,000 were said to be on their way to Vancouver, according to the latest information of the *World*; and Seattle newspapers are keeping an equally keen eye on the movements of the aliens. One United States paper of recent date noted that the steamship *Amiral Jaureguiberry*, of the Chargeurs Reunis line, is due soon at Vancouver, B. C., with 293 Japanese coolies who were refused admission to Honolulu by the immigration authorities there. The Orientals will be landed in British Columbia and left to take their chances of entering the United States if such is their intention. Immigration officers at the border line between the United States and Canada have been warned of the nature of the passenger list of the *Jauregulberry* and are on the look-out for parties of Japanese who may attempt to cross into this country (United States) without warrant. The steamship *Amiral Fourichon*, of the same service, which recently arrived at Vancouver, also discharged about 200 Japanese who had been carried from Honolulu. Immigration officers at the border have been making frequent arrests of large parties of Japanese caught walking across the line. Inspector Fuller, who is stationed at Custer, has been particularly active in this matter, and many arrests are credited to him. From British Columbia the Japanese find it easy to approach the border unnoticed, although it is believed by the immigration authorities that few enter the United States who have no business there. The recent enforcement of the law which prevents the entrance of Japanese labourers into the United States from Mexico and Honolulu has caused an increasing vigilance on the part of the immigration authorities at these borders. The result of the Honolulu order is shown in the large numbers of the Orientals now coming to British Columbia. A great many of these labourers carry passports from Hawaii, which has been declared the clearing house for Japanese who wish to enter America. These passports are no longer honoured. Planters from the Hawaiian Islands agree in telling of the methods of the average Japanese coolie. He comes to them, they declare, to learn a little of the American language and customs and to accumulate enough money to get to that country. The planters declare these coolies are worthless to them as help, as they never remain more than a month or so, and have no desire to learn their business or stay with their work.

## *THE TONKIN-YUNNAN RAILWAY.*

(2nd August.)

The policy adopted by the foreign officials of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs of telling the whole truth regarding the conditions prevailing within the districts under their jurisdiction, regardless of all other considerations has this excellent result that their reports will bear the severest scrutiny. Indeed, no one who is accustomed to glance over the periodical statements which are issued by the Commissioners of Customs would have the hardihood to question the accuracy of their reports, whose candour and straightforwardness is a continual solace to the soul. In these circumstances, it is interesting to learn from the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Mengtsz, Mr. C. H. Brewitt-Taylor, what is the actual state of affairs in connection with the Tonkin-Yunnan railway—"our great economic enterprise," as he calls it. In the early part of last year, and later on towards the end of the hot season, very persistent and unsavoury rumours were prevalent in Hongkong regarding the manner in which the French authorities were treating the Chinese coolies employed on the line. It was alleged that they were starved, ill-housed and unattended when sick, and that their wages remained unpaid for months at a time. M. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul-General at Hongkong, who is now on leave, contradicted these statements in the most emphatic terms through the medium of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and produced evidence to show that the French Colonial Government were doing everything possible to ameliorate the condition of the labourers. It is perfectly true, that on one section of the route, through the upper valleys before Yunnan was reached, the men were stricken with fever of a malignant character, but they were never without the constant attendance of qualified medical officers, and the work of building the track through the unhealthy swamps was pushed through with the utmost speed. Once clear of the pestiferous area the main trouble was over, although complaints, which were never substantiated, continued to crop up in various corners, to the effect that the wages of the coolies were witheld from them and that they were in a state of semi-starvation half the time. It is curious, in view of these allegations, that the Acting Commissioner of Customs for Mengtsz has no fault to find with the administration of the railway authorities, in respect of the workmen in his report for 1906. In fact, his report is an entire rebuttal of these statements, which may or may not have been disseminated for a purpose. He admits that the unhealthy character of the Namsi valley drove many of the men to desert, and for that reason work was discontinued during the summer, but in the winter the work was resumed, high wages being paid. Rations were distributed free or sold under cost; and there were free hospitals and medical attendance for the labourers who, however, did not always avail themselves of their opportunities. Mr. Brewitt-Taylor observes that "the first locomotive actually crossed the Namsi River bridge, which connects Laokai with Hokow, on the 7th March, and the first train entered Yunnan, with the Governor-General of Indo-China as a passenger, on the 12th of the same month. Regular construction trains ran from the 2nd September. So far, only supplies and material for the line and the mails have used the train; but by June next the first section, Hokow to Lahati, will probably be open to regular traffic, and the following June should, so far as can be estimated, see the locomotive at Mengtsz." Until the summer had arrived an army of 30,000 men was engaged in construction work; which was reduced, as stated, owing to desertions and on the initiative of the railway authorities to 3,500. In the autumn recruits were obtained from Annam and Kwangsi, for the unhealthy Namsi valley and the section below Milati, and from Szechuan to aid the Yunnanese contingent in the upper sections, till by the end of the year 47,000 men were at work. The poor harvest in the province drove many to the works, where good wages were paid—40 cents to 45 cents a day in the higher regions, and 50 cents to 60 cents in the lower, and, in addition, rations free or sold under cost. The daily cost to the company of a labourer on the Hokow-Milati section was placed at $1.20 a day unskilled and $1.50 a day skilled. On the other sections similar labour cost 60 to 80 cents. So much for the allegations of cruelty, tyranny and all the rest of it brought against the pioneers of railway work in Yunnan. It can well be understood that to feed some 50,000 men meant the organisation of a commissariat department in no way inferior to that of an army corps. So long as the labourers were within easy reach of Tonkin the question of transport was not of very great importance, but when they had advanced into the wilds prices rose immediately. The Acting Commissioner says on this point: "To feed the army of workmen on the line the company imported during the year from Tonkin 6,485 *tonnes* of rice alone. Most of this was for the desert lower region, but towards the close of the year it became necessary to send grain to the sections above Mengtsz. The only available transport after the railhead at kilometre 30 is pack-animals, carrying rather over a picul each and travelling about 30 kilometres a day. As the cost of living and transport has doubled within the last four years, mainly on account of the extraordinary demands for the works themselves, the cost of the line must greatly exceed the original estimate." The answer to the suggestion that the French officials neglected the recruits would seem to be entirely shattered by these facts. No doubt the labourers were at times in hard straits but that could only be expected when their labours had progressed beyond the bounds of civilisation and they were working in the wilds. Still the fact that everything was done to meet their requirements and overcome the natural difficulties of a barren and mountainous country should weigh in favour of the Government of Indo-China. We may conclude with a summary of the operations in progress, which may, as Mr. Brewitt-Taylor observes, "serve as a rough measure of the magnitude of the undertaking." It is stated that the direct distance between Hokow and Yunnanfu is nearly 400 kilometres; that along the line, graded that no incline exceeds 25 millimetres per metre, and

with no curve of less than 100 metres radius, is 463 kilometres. The country being wholly mountainous, of red clay and limestone, tunnels and bridges are numerous. There are 147 tunnels, aggregating 151 kilometres in length, the longest, now nearly finished, being 650 metres. Of these, 105 have been actually pierced and are in course of enlargement to the necessary section. Only four are as yet untouched. There will be 74 bridges of all sorts over 20 metres long, some of masonry, some of steel. The longest in masonry will be 70 metres with 10 arches; the longest in steel, of 17 girders of 8 metres each. One steel bridge of 65 metres span is a single girder. The line starts from Hokow at a height of 90 metres above sea level, passes through a 315-metre tunnel at Milati at a height of 1,720 metres, thence descends to Amichow, height 1,063 metres, passes Iliang at a height of 1,635 metres, and Shuitang at 2,019 metres, whence it descends to Yunnanfu, 1,886 metres.

## Telegram.

### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

### TYPHOON CONTROVERSY REVIVED.

#### VIGOROUS CRITICISMS FROM SICAWEI.

#### HONGKONG REFUSES NORTHERN WARNINGS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 1st August, 3.30 p.m.

The Director of Sicawei Observatory, replying to the Astronomer Royal of Great Britain, states that the typhoon which worked so much damage, and was the cause of so great a loss of life, at Hongkong, on the 18th September last, was identical with the one which was located and reported by the Sicawei Observatory.

He denies the suggestion that no indication of the direction in which the typhoon was moving was given.

Hongkong was overtaken without warning, he alleges, because the Observatory officials there refuse to receive advices from Sicawei.

### DES VŒUX ROAD MURDER.

#### THE OPENING OF THE TRIAL.

At the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, the trial of the five men—Tam Piu, a coolie employed at Jardine's Sugar Refinery; Li Sui Hoi, a boilermaker residing at 128, Wanchai Road; Sit Fu, a spinner working at the Cotton Mills; Hui Tun, a cook living at 3, Pennington Street, and Wan Hoi Chi, a coolie employed by Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company's aerated water department—who were apprehended on the 21st ultimo for the murder of Lo Pak Cheung, who, it will be remembered, was at one time engaged as foreman in Watson's aerated water factory was opened before Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson conducted the case on behalf of the police. Mr. W. T. Paddepha watched the case on behalf of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.

Ng Ling, a coolie employed by Watson's aerated water factory, was the first witness for the prosecution. He stated that he knew the deceased. In June last, the witness went on to say, two employees, surnamed To, were ordered by the deceased to carry some broken bottles to the first floor, and there to dump it into a sink. The coolies refused to carry out the order, whereupon the deceased, after having some words with them, pushed one of the men. Then the pair set on the deceased and thrashed him. The fight was stopped and the trio went to see the assistant manager—Mr. Shaw. The To brothers were ultimately discharged. On the 15th July—a month later—they returned and received their wages. Four days later, after working hours, the deceased was on his way home, the witness said, when the fifth defendant, who was employed at the factory, pointed out the deceased to a number of men, saying, "That is him." This occurred under the verandah of the Hongkong Hotel. Paying no notice the deceased walked ahead and proceeded home, being followed by two men, who attempted to strike him.

His Worship—Did they strike him?

Witness—Whether they did or not I did not see.

Continuing, the witnes said that after that the deceased returned to the factory, and reported the matter to the manager, who went out into the street and the crowd ran away. The arrest of two men from the group and their removal to the Central Police Station followed.

Detective Hanson—Can you point out the two men who were arrested among the defendants?

Witness—No. They are not there.

Here the witness proceeded to tell how the murder was committed. On Sunday, the 21st ultimo, he began, at about 10 a.m., I was in Des Vœux Road—outside the factory.

Detective Hanson—Did you notice anything that attracted your attention?

Witness—Yes. I saw a large crowd assembled in Ice House Road.

His Worship—How many were in the crowd?

Witness—Several tens of people.

Detective Hanson—You said you could recognise some of them? Who were they?

Witness—The first, second and fourth defendants were present, as was also To Kum and To Cheuk, the men who were arrested some days previously in the group.

While the crowd was gathering outside the factory, the witness went on; the deceased came out. Immediately he was seen six or seven men—among them three of the defendants—rushed at the foreman.

His Worship—Did they go over to attack him?

Witness—I did not see it.

His Worship—But by their manner did they, in your opinion, go over to attack the deceased?—Yes.

The next thing witness heard was the cry of "Police," and shortly afterwards he saw the men run away. A number of factory hands, headed by the deceased, pursued them.

Detective Hanson—Was the deceased chasing one man in particular?

Witness—Yes.

Who was he?—I don't know.

When the deceased got as far as the Tai Wan Bank, witness saw a man—he could not identify him—rush at the deceased from under the verandah and drove a knife into his chest.

The case was adjourned.

### THE LEVEE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

#### A REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The inaugural levee given by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard took place at Government House, last Thursday afternoon, when an assembly representative of the Services, the officials, and the chief interests of Hongkong attended. Prior to the reception of the members of the general public, His Excellency acknowledged the presence of the Members of Council, the judges, the heads of Government Departments, the consular representatives, the Naval and Military Officers of field rank, etc. Thereafter the main body of visitors were received in the ball room.

The following gentlemen attended:—

H.E. Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Sir Francis Piggott, Sir Henry Berkeley, Mr. A. G. Wise, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. F. J. Badeley, Hon. Mr. H. Keswick, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. W. R. M. Davies, Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. C. McI. Messer, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. Lee Jones, Mr. Dyer Ball, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Mr. W. J. Tutcher, Mr. G. N. Orme, Archdeacon Banister, Mr. A. Sheton Hooper, Mr. Fletcher, Capt. Lyons, Dr. Wilder (Consul-General for the United States), Mr. B. de Szentormay (Consul for Austria-Hungary), Mr. Worstch (Consul-General for Germany), Mr. Jose Bribosia (Consul for Belgium), Mr. F. J. Haver Droeze (Consul-General for the Netherlands), Mr. J. Gascon, Ch. Gonzalez de Bernado (Consul for Chili), Mr. S. Mashiko (Acting Consul for Japan), Mr. A. Pierre Marty (Consul for Spain), Chev. Z. Volpicelli (Consul-General for Italy), Mr. A. G. Romano (Consul-General for Portugal), Mr. J. J. Lieria (Vice-Consul for Portugal), Mr. F. D. Barretto, Consul for Mexico, Dr. E. A. Voretzsch, Consul for Holland, Mr. F. J. V. Jorge, Vice-Consul for Panama, Mr. A. Haupt, Consul for Denmark, Mr. A. A. H. Botelho, Consul for Nicaragua, Mr. J. Eitzen, Vice-Consul for Norway, Mr. K. Soulange-Teissier, Vice-Consul for France.

Messrs. F. M. Edwards, M. J. D. Stephens, J. Armstrong, R. Baker, A. J. Williams, R. M. Crosse, Capt. W. T. Miller, Messrs. A. C. Botelho, F. Rooks, W. W. Jefferd, B. H. Fleming, G. O. T. Bagley, D. E. Pereira, G. A. Woodcock, W. B. A. Moore, A. W. Grant, A. J. Darby, A. H. Gott, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Li Kin Fong, E. W. Carpenter, Captain A. Thompson, J. F. Boulton, R. O. Hutchison, Wong Kam-fuk, F. Clayson, H. Macfarlane, C. F. Dixon, Berke von Rosenberg Gruszorynstie, Rust, Col. C. V. Hume, Kleyenstuber, Rev. M. Longridge, Eng. Lieut. H. J. Clegg, Commander H. Pybus, R.N.R., Commander M. H. Penfold, R.N., Mr. J. M. G. Taylor, Lieut. Butterworth, Maj. W. W. Chitty, Maj. Ward, Lt. Col. C. H. U. Price, Lieut. Col. J. T. Carter, A.P.D., Maj. H. E. Lowis, Lt. Col. Seymour, Staff Serg. R. T. Gilmour, Col. Scott-Moncrieff, Major W. A. F. Williamson, Maj H. de F. Phillips, Lieut. Col. I. M. Reid, Maj. L. H. Parry, Col. F. E. Kent, Staff-Serg. L. A. Baiss, Staff-Paymaster H. G. Wilson, Lieut. W. L. Bamber, Commander H. Grenfell Eng. Commander H. Basson, Eng. Commander C. H. Steward, Capt. H. Dalton, Commodore R. H. S. Stokes, D. J. W. Hartley, Messrs. J. Bribosia, C. E. Daniel, S. Swart, W. Danby, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Eng. Capt J. Fielder, Messrs. R. Harding H. Humphreys, W. K. Cook, J. Scott Harston, E. A. de Carvalho, A. Wilson, H. W. Bird, H. T. Jackman, Dr. P. O. Sullivan, Messrs. I. S. Gubbay, H. C. R. Hancock, F. V. Lyard, Ho Fook, Murray Scott, Capt. Spinner, Mr. M. S. Northcote, Maj. D. MacDonald, Messrs. E. Ormiston, F. Maitland, S. H. Nidhurst, O. D. Thomson, B. J. Smart, J. Gray Scott, G. Friesland, A. H. Hollingsworth, D. R. Law, Lieut. G. M. Skinner, Capt. G. T. Brierley, Lt. L. Dimmock, Mr. J. I. Bryan, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Mr. J. P. Plummer, Prince Francesco Rospigliosi, Mr. W. F. F. Swan, Mr. Hu Chiu Lum, Mr. W. H. Donald, Mr. R. T. D. Sayle, Dr. J. C. Thompson, Mr. E. Ralphs, Mr. A. G. Gordon R.N., Mr. G. B. J. Stuart, R.N., Mr. W. A. Lloyd, R.N., Mr. R. W. S. Hinton, R.N., Mr. J. J. Bramble, R.M.L.I., Mr. Li A. Pak, Mr. W. R. Parr, Rev. G. Searle, Mr. Geoffrey C. Moxon, D. W. Tratman, Mr. Li Po Kwai, Mr. J. N. C. Bonnar, Mr. E. S. Carruthers, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Frank Browne, Mr. Leung Kin On, Mr. Kwok Yu-Un, Mr. E. P. Jones, R.N., Mr. L. C. Rees, Lieut. E. W. Isaacson, R.N., Mr. C. B. Mullins, R.M.L.I., Mr. R. Hancock, Mr. Robert Shewan, Mr. A. Findlay Smith, Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. C. H. Grace, Dr. Wm. Hunter, Mr. Choa Leep Chee, Mr. F. A. Biden, Mr. R. H. Craig, Mr. E. Freyvogel, Bros. Cyprian & Stephen, Rev. Father G. M. Spada, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. E. Jones Hughes, Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, Mr. T. T. E. Cocker, Majors Broke, T. R. Jones, A. Chapman, Lieut. Col. H. N. Dumbleton, R.E., Captains H. C. Moultrie, R.A., A. W. Tuke, I.M.P., E. Whitehead, R.G.A., T. H. C. Anderson, R.N.F., W. Lyons, R. H. M'Culloch, R.A., F. S. Butcher, Lieut. D. K. Saxby Thomas, R.N., Lieut. C. C. Walcott, R.N., Lieut. E. H. Martin, R.N., Lieut. Freemantle, Jemadars Laman Khan, Jala Khan, Mala Khan, Surgeon Vickery, Surgeon J. C. Hall, Mr. R. S. Lucy, Mr. Ting Lao Kok, Mr. Hope, R.A., Mr. H. R. Phelips, Mr. P. O. Sullivan, Mr. J. C. E. d'Esterre, R.G.A., Mr. L. K. Leeson, Mr. C. B. Down, R.A., Mr. L. C. Larmour, Mr. J. I. Van Houten, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. Gok Lee Khong, Mr. T. Arima, Mr. E. C. Blanchflower, R.N. Rev. E. V. Roe, R.N., Rev. R. T. Harada, Mr. Benjiro Mori, Mr. J. H. Budgen, Mr. H. F. Chard, Mr. J. M. Beck, Mr. N. Shibuya, Mr. D. Tohdow, Mr. W. C. Logan, Lieut. B. L. Wymer, R.N., Lieut. G. F. B. Edward-Collins, R.N., Lieut. Johnstone Soutter, R.N., Mr. F. Southey, Mr. J. R. Boyes, Mr. T. H. Stainton, Mr. Mikitaro-Kikuchi, Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. A. G. Wood, Father Pedro Prat, Mr. H. L. Garrett, Father F. R. Norval, Surgeon J. Shipsey, R.N., Mr. W. J. Tutcher, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Mr. H. Nakayama, Deputy Inspector General, R.N., Captain I. R. S. Shinkwin, Dr. F. Clark, Captain P. H. Collingwood, R.A.M.C., Commandant Colken, S.M.S. *Luchs*, Mr. C. A. Drew, Captain B. A. Thomson, Middlesex Regiment, Mr. J. E. Faskon, Very Rev. Fr. P. de Maria, Captain W. H. C. Davy, Middlesex Regiment, G. A. Parke, A.C.O., Dr. G. Bateson Wright, G. A. Parke, A.O.C., Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. R. H. Scovell, Mr. A. E. Wright, Mr. W. T. Dowley, Mr. G. A. Hastings, Mr. A. S. Frost, Captain C. G. Spedding, A.O.C., Mr. Pum Yan-tsun, Mr. J. C. Peter, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, Mr. Li Po-lung, Mr. S. W. Tso, Yun Kin-pong, Mr. I. M. Xavier, Mr. K. Matsda, Mr. G. W. Eves, Mr. T. H. Tennant, Mr. A. U. Paxton, Mr. C. R. Satterthwaite, Mr. Tam Tse-Kong, Mr. Chan Siu-ki, Jemadar Bidahha Singh, Captain G. K. Wait, R.E., Dr. R. A. Bellilios, Mr. N. F. Blanch, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Mr. T. K. Dealy, Mr. T. Hayes, Jemadar Ranjan Khan, Captain H. E. Stanger-Leathes, I.M.C. Subadar Pir Bux, Subadar Mahommad Ali, Mr. T. C. Lethbridge, Mr. T. E. A. Dalziel, Subadar Major Ahmed Din, Mr. G. E. Morrell, Mr. P. Jacks, Mr. S. D. Seina, Mr. Layton, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. H. W. Looker, Mr. Lafrentz, Mr. A. C. Lowe, Mr. C. P. Chater, Mr. C. M. T. Western, Mr. L. Gibbs, Mr. E. C. Lewis, Mr. E. A. Ram, Mr. Morton, Mr. G. de Champeaux, Mr. H. G. Moore, Mr. A. H. Rennie, Mr. C. C. Cook, Mr. J. V. V. Vernon, Dr. C. M. Heanley, Ho Tung, Mr. T. —. Perkins, Mr. B. Y. Rhodes, Dr. J. T. Cohn, Lieut. G. Whitlock, U.S.N., Mr. J. Lee Jayne, Captain C. F. Low, R.A., Mr. A. Cunning, Mr. R. de W. Waller, Mr. D. Percival, Mr. G. F. C. White, Mr. G. H. Betton-Foster, Captain S. O. Boyd, R.A., Mr. F. G. Figg, Captain A. H. S. Hart-Synott, General Staff, Major H. P. E. Parker, 129th Baluchis, Captain H. M. Beasley, R.A., Mr. E. Cummings, Subadar Burban Khan, Subadar Major Mukar rab Khan, Subadar Mehrab Shah, Jemadars Mir Kambia Khan Amir Khan and Sardar Khan.

### HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

#### SECOND ROUND.

On the afternoon of the 26th ulto. a large gathering of spectators assembled at the V. R. C. enclosure to witness two exciting Water Polo matches. The more interesting one was that played between the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club.

R. E. "A" TEAM *vs.* MIDDLESEX, "B" TEAM.

This match was played first, and was an easy win for the former team by 8 goals to nil. The R. E. team was much stronger than the Middlesex team, and almost every man in the former scored. The Middlesex men were all new players; still they played well, and the best man in the team was the goal keeper Private Ridsdale, who played a very nice game. The teams were as follows:—Royal Engineers "A" team:—Staff Sergeant Walsh, Cp. Grandy, Sappers Carr, Vaughan, Morrish, Goodyear and Barton.

Middlesex "B" team:—Cp. Perkins, Privates Ridsdale, Warner, Reed, Cp. Newman, Cp. West and Private Chapman.

CORINTHIAN Y.C. *vs.* R.H.K.Y.C.

This match started soon after the first one was finished, and was a fast game. There was, however, a great deal of fouling on both sides. Witchell scored the first goal which was passed to him by E. Humphreys, then Franklin swam away from his man and missed a nice goal. Again Witchell had the ball and scored the second goal for the Corinthian Yacht Club. Soon after this the Corinthian goal keeper had a free throw, and Franklin managed to stop the ball and scored the first goal for the Royal Yacht Club. A little while before the half time Cooke fouled against Carpenter, and was ordered out of the water by the Referee. The Corinthians had thus to play with only six men against seven for a while before the whistle went for half time.

The second half also started a fast game, and Linton scored the next goal for the R.Y.C. After this goal was scored Cooke was allowed to go in again, and the third and last goal for the Corinthian Yacht Club was scored by E. Humphreys from the middle of the bath.

The Royal Yacht Club had a stronger team than their opponents, but their play was poor, and both of the teams missed many easy goals.

The teams were as follows:—Corinthian Y.C.:—R. C. Witchell, E. Humphreys, C. Humphreys, J. Miller, C. J. Cooke, J. Forbes and D. MacCrae.

R.H.K.Y.C.:—F. Biden, R. W. Lester, R. B. Beattie, G. G. Franklin, E. W. Carpenter, J. W. Wishart and Linton.

The Middlesex "A" team have forfeited to the V.R.C. "A" team their match in the second round.

So far the fixtures for the Third Round are:—R.E. "B" team *vs.* V.R.C. "B" team on Tuesday, 30th. The 87th Co., R.G.A., *vs.* Middlesex "B" team and the R.H.K.Y.C. *vs.* Middlesex "A" team on Friday, 2nd August.

COMPETITION TABLE.

| | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Points |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87th Co., R.G.A. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| V. R. C. "A"... | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Corinthian Y.C. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| R. H. K. Y. C... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| R. E. "A"..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| R. E. "B"..... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Middlesex "A" | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Middlesex "B" | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| V. R. C. "B"... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

THIRD ROUND.

The first match in the third round was played last Tuesday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure between teams representing V.R.C. "B" and R.E. "B."

The game throughout was a one-sided one, but the Royal Engineers, though not able to handle the ball as well as the V.R.C. team, put up a plucky fight, and marked their opponents pretty well. The game ended in a win for the V.R.C. "B" team by eleven goals to nil.

The Club team was as follows:—W. G. Goggins, A. J. V. Ribeiro, L. Le Breton, F. Roza, C. A. Rodrigues, J. W. Bains and J. M. Lopes.

COMPETITION TABLE.

| | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Points. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87th Co., R.G.A. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| V. R. C. "A"... | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Corinthian Y.C. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| R. H. K. Y. C.... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| R. E. "A" ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| V. R. C. "B"... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Middlesex "A" | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Middlesex "B" | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| R. E. "B" ..... | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

### NEW HOTEL FOR MANILA.

Manila is to be congratulated that an agreement has at last been reached by which it will have a commodious, modern and comfortable hotel in the near future.

The municipal board is also to be congratulated upon having secured a hotel upon particularly favourable terms.

It is quite the usual thing for cities and towns lacking hotel accommodations to go to the expense of building hotels themselves or to offer attractive inducements to private parties to build them. In the present case, we have secured a hotel without entailing any expense on the part of the city, and have, at the same time, exchanged some land of doubtful value for property which must eventually be acquired by the city to carry out its plan for city improvement.

It is to be hoped that the hotel will now be constructed with the least possible delay.—*Manila American.*

LAST evening (1st inst.), the coxswain of the steam launch *Lee Fat* reported to the police at the Central Station a drowning fatality which came under his notice at Han Hoi Wan (Deep Bay) that day. He stated that yesterday morning a number of Chinese gentlemen chartered the *Lee Fat* and his orders were to steam to Samchun. When Deep Bay was reached the party decided to have a swim and the coxswain anchored in the bay. One by one the picnicers entered the water, and when the order was given to continue the journey it was discovered that one of the party—a young man—was missing. He was found later floating down the bay and his corpse was brought back to Hongkong. Nobody saw the accident.

### HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders to be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 13th August, at 12 o'clock, noon, states:—The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs and all other charges, there remains including $20,170.08 brought forward from last account, and $50,000 transferred from the depreciation and insurance fund, the sum of $130,751.59 at credit of profit and loss account. From this amount the directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of one dollar per share or $80,000 be paid to shareholders, $10,000 be written off the book value of steamers, $1,150 be written off book value of properties, and $2,500 be written off book value of wharves, leaving a balance of $27,101.59 to be carried forward to new account.

The value of the 1ths share in the steamer *Powan* has been paid by the China Navigation Company, Ld., and now appears in these accounts.

The company's share of cost of repairs of the s.s. *Heungshan* by typhoon damage amounts to $44,628.35 while a further sum of $14,525.36 had to be expended to complete her overhaul and increased cabin accommodation.

Your directors think this expense a just call upon the insurance fund and in consequence have debited that account with $50,000.

Including the above sum of $14,525.36, there has been expended on the various vessels of the fleet for annual docking and repairs and cost consequent upon the stranding of the *Powan* and *Nanning* a total sum of $59,334.89.

There has been no amelioration in the severe competition on all the lines operated by the company, depressed trade, and the increasing loss by exchange in subsidiary currency, during the period under review.

Messrs. A. Babington, N. A. Siebs, W. C. Cruickshank and E. Goetz resigned their seats on leaving the Colony and Messrs. R. Shewan, A. Fuchs, C. H. Ross and W. Helms were nominated by the directors to fill the vacancies subject to confirmation by the shareholders at this meeting.

In accordance with the articles of association Messrs. R. Shewan and W. Helms retire from the Board by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

During the absence of Mr. W. H. Potts, Mr. F. Maitland was appointed to fill the vacancy as auditor.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. H. O. D'Gourdin and W. H. Potts, offer themselves for re-election.

A. HAUPT, Chairman.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

*Assets.*

June 30th, 1907.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of steamers *Honam*, *Heungshan*, *Sui-An*, *Sui-Tai* and *Lungshan*, 1ths of *Powan*, and *Kinshan* and 1rd of *Saiwan*, *Nanning*, *Lintan* and *Sanui* ..... | $ | 1,122,884.11 |
| Do. of lighters *Sunlee* and *Wolee* ..... | | 8,000.00 |
| Do. of wharves, hulks and moorings ..... | | 68,800.00 |
| Do. of properties at Canton, Wuchow and Kongkun | | 133,246.77 |
| Do. of spare gear and stores | | 13,807.34 |
| Do. of furniture ..... | | 1,000.00 |
| Do. of shares in public companies ..... | | 497 568.85 |
| Do. of Chinese bonds ..... | | 693.18 |
| Loans on mortgage .. ..... | | 346,700.00 |
| Interest accrued ..... | | 1,053.21 |
| Premia on insurance policies unexpired ..... ..... | | 10 758.05 |
| Sundry debtors ..... | | 28,833 76 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation current account ..... | | 13,078.86 |
| | | $2,245,724.13 |

*Liabilities.*

June 30th, 1907.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of capital, 80,000 shares of $15 each fully paid up. | $1,200,000.00 |
| " at credit of depreciation and insurance fund ..... | 550,000.00 |
| " at credit of equalization of dividend fund .. ..... | 250,000.00 |
| " at credit of investment fluctuation account ..... | 85,98 .73 |
| Unclaimed dividends ..... | 3,889.00 |
| Sundry creditors ..... | 24 073.91 |
| Amount at credit of profit and loss account ..... | 130,751.59 |
| | $ 2,145,724.13 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

*Dr.*

June 30th, 1907.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Amount paid for repairs to steamers..... | $59,334.89 | |
| To Amount paid for repairs to steamer Heungshan account typhoon damage ..... | 44,628.35 | |
| | | $103,963.24 |
| To Directors and auditors' fees ..... | | 4,250.00 |
| To Dividend of $1 per share on 80,000 shares | | $80,000.00 |
| To be written off book value of steamers ... | | 20,000.00 |
| To be written off book value of properties ... | | 1,150.00 |
| To be written off book value of wharves ..... | | 2,500.00 |
| To be carried forward to new account..... | | 27,101.59 |
| | | 130,751.59 |
| | | $138,9'4.83 |

*Cr.*

June 30, 1907.

| | |
|---|---|
| By amount brought forward from last account ..... | $ 20,170.08 |
| By net earnings of steamers ..... .. | 135,225.46 |
| By interest on investments..... | 33,492.79 |
| By transfer fees... ..... | 76.50 |
| By amount transferred from depreciation and insurance fund..... | 50,000.00 |
| | $138,964.83 |

DEPRECIATION AND INSURANCE FUND.

*Dr.*

June 30, 1907.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Amount transferred to profit and loss a/c. ..... | $ 50,000.00 |
| To Balance..... | 550,000.00 |
| | $600,000.00 |

*Cr.*

December 31st, 1906.

| | |
|---|---|
| By Amount of credit ..... | $600,000.00 |
| | $600,000.00 |

EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDEND FUND.

*Dr.*

June 30th, 1907.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Balance ..... | $250,000.00 |
| | $250,000.00 |

*Cr.*

December 31st, 1906.

| | |
|---|---|
| By Amount at credit ..... | $250,000.00 |
| | $250,000.00 |

### MERCHANTS FALL OUT.

#### DISPUTE OVER A SUPPLY BILL.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court last Thursday, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the Hip Tak Ling firm, of No. 5 Jervois Street, merchants, sued Fung Chun Yuen, of No. 5 Graham Street, merchant, for recovery of the sum of $107.41, being balance due for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant on various dates and still remaining unpaid.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon.

Mr. Goldring said that this was a case for recovery of the balance due to the plaintiff for goods, clothing and so on, sold to the defendant's concubine. In Fat said he was the manager of the Hip Tak Ling firm. There was due to the firm a sum of $107.41 for clothing sold to the concubine of the defendant.

Mr. Goldring: Do you see these bills?—Yes, they are my firm's bills.

Mr. Goldring: You see on one it is marked that there is a reduction of $56 and $57 on the other?—I know nothing of it.

Mr. Goldring: Were the reductions made by your authority?—No, they were not; they are not in my handwriting.

Mr. Goldring: Are they in the writing of any of your *fokis*?—No, they are not written by anybody connected with my firm.

To Mr. Steavenson: witness said all the goods were not included in the first bill.

Mr. Steavenson: Have any of those bills been settled?—Yes, some of them.

Mr. Steavenson: Have you received anything on account of the bills?—Yes, part payments, but I don't know how much.

Mr. Steavenson: Then look at your book. Have you not received $358.23 and $320?

His Honour: That makes $678.23. There is a balance of $107.41.

Mr. Steavenson: There were two reductions made on the bills which brought the amount to the $678.23 paid.

Mr. Goldring: That is their story, and a very ingenious one to account for the $107.41.

Mr. Steavenson: I put it to you that the usual custom of trade in the Colony was followed in this case. You sold the goods to defendant and his family, and you charged what you like, and when the bills are sent in the defendant gets a reduction?—Well, he was an old friend so I let his account run on, but I did not make him any reduction.

Mr. Steavenson: You have made him reductions before?—Seven years ago I made him a reduction and then I told him I could not d business like that.

Mr. Steavenson: You have let other bills run for a year?—Only when we know and trust them.

Mr. Steavenson: What is the name of your bill-collector?—I sometimes collect bills myself.

Mr. Steavenson: What is the name of your bill-collector? Answer the question.—Well, I don't have a regular bill-collector, sometimes I and sometimes the *fokis* collect the bills.

Here an account-book was asked for, and as it was not forthcoming the case was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

### U. S. S. "CINCINNATI" HOMEWARD BOUND.

#### CARRIES CHOICE COLOURS.

Mr. F. J. Earl writes to the *Manila Cable-news* on 27th ult.:—The *Denver* and *Cleveland* arrived at Singapore on 24th and will sail on 27th idem. for Manila, where they will arrive on the 2nd of August. Immediately upon their arrival in Manila bay the *Cincinnati* will make exchange of servants, Chinese for coloured, and will then sail for San Francisco via Yokohama and Honolulu.

The *Cincinnati* will not take coal on deck in addition to her bunker capacity as is the intention of the *Raleigh*, as it will not be necessary. When the *Cincinnati*, together with the *Kentucky*, *Wisconsin*, *Oregon*, *New Orleans*, *Albany* and *Raleigh* made the run from Yokohama to Honolulu in the fall of 1903, the *Cincinnati* took one hundred tons of coal on deck in bags in addition to her full bunkers, and at the end of the run still had 235 tons on board. From data obtained from the several vessels of the fleet it was found that the *Cincinnati* burned, by far, less coal than the others comparatively.

While in Shanghai, upon the receipt of the homeward bound orders of the *Cincinnati*, the crew lost no time in ordering a homeward-bound pennant. It was the wish of all to have it of greater length than any previous ones leaving this Station, and, as the *Raleigh* would be purchasing hers also, we wished to outdo our sister-ship in this matter as on former occasions. Accordingly we at first ordered a 600-foot pennant. The *Raleigh*, learning from the manufacturer of our pennant the length of same, decided upon 602 feet. This was what we were fully expecting and were waiting for and so informed the tailor to make ours 610 feet long and say nothing of the change to the *Raleigh*, then at Chefoo.

Following are dimensions of home-bound colours of *Cincinnati* which are all made of Chinese silk of the finest texture:—

Ensign... ... 14 ft. 4 in. hoist. 27 ft. 5 in. fly.
Union Jack... 7 ft. 6 in. hoist. 10 ft. 7 in. fly.
Pennant ..... 610 ft. in length. 4 ft. 4 in wide at hoist.

Stars in Pennant are 36 inches in diameter.

Stars in Jack and Ensign are silk embroidered.

It being the intention of the ship's company to send the Ensign and Jack to the City of Cincinnati, O., upon our return to San Francisco, a teak-wood box with red, white and blue silk upholstered lining was made for the transportation of these colours. On the inside of the lid is a silk embroidered coat of arms together with the seal of the City of Cincinnati while on the top of the box is a spread eagle in heavy carving. This box is about 2½ x 2 x 2 feet and is very highly polished, is fitted up with silver trimming with heavy carved Eagle's claws as legs.

Contrary to the usual custom of cutting up into small pieces the pennant for curios or souvenirs upon arriving home, the pennant of the *Cincinnati* is to be given to the commanding officer, Commander John G. Quinby, and each member of the crew has been supplied with a miniature pennant containing five five-pointed white silk embroidered stars. On the red and white fly of these miniature pennants is stamped in gilded letters: "U. S. S. *Cincinnati*-Homeward Bound-1907."

Total cost of colours, $814.00, Mexican.

This is the longest pennant that ever left the Station, the *Wisconsin's* being the longest one previously, which was about 500 feet, and it is thought to be the largest in the world.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

#### PASPALUM GRASS AND ITS GREAT VALUE TO STOCKOWNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Dear Sir,—Would you kindly oblige me by publishing the following, as it may prove serviceable to many of your readers. Paspalum seed should be sown at the wettest period of the year, or where the rainfall is light in the cool months.

Of this celebrated Grass Mr. W. S. Campbell, Director of Agriculture, N.S.W., says: "This grass, has attained such remarkable prominence, and so many people have become acquainted with its great value, and so much has been written about its merits, that anything one can write upon the subject seems superfluous." He also says, speaking of its introduction, "Gradually the farmers took to planting it, and as its excellent qualities became known the demand for seed and plants became enormous, and its name has now become familiar to every man, woman and child, not only in the Richmond and Tweed River districts, but all over the coastal districts of the State."

This is the favourite grass with the stock-owners here, and to the dairymen especially has proved a veritable gold mine. It produces an immense amount of succulent herbage, which is eagerly relished by all stock; grows from 5ft. to 10ft. high; bears a large quantity of seed, which can readily be disposed of at a good price; and thrives well almost anywhere. No other grass can equal it for rapid growth, quantity and quality of herbage, and its adaptability to almost any soil or climate; and the person who introduces this grass into his district will prove a benefactor not only to the locality in which he resides, but the Commonwealth generally. Any land on which paspalum is established is worth from 50 to 100 dollars per acre.

This is what Mr. C. F. Julius, Secretary Dairymen's Union, Bucca Creek, says in the *Government Agriculture Gazette*, N.S.W.: "This remarkable plant is quickly coming to the forefront as a grass peculiarly adapted to our uncertain climate. Being a deep-rooter, its properties as a drought-resister alone proclaim it valuable; and while throughout the warmer seasons of the year it surpasses all other grasses in the rapidity and abundance of its growth, the severest of our frosts, although retarding its growth, fails to subdue its ever-green state. It is most efficacious in subduing and preventing the growth of all noxious weeds. By the assistance of paspalum dilatatum many lands hitherto deemed worthless in their rocky, hilly or swampy situations, have been triumphantly reclaimed."

The *Agricultural (Govt.) Gazette* says: "Throughout the length and breadth of the Northern dairy districts paspalum grass is regarded as the 'king of pasture grasses,' and at present it has, no doubt, every claim to such a position."

Mr. H. Munsey, of Dundas (N.S.W.), says: "Paspalum is the grass that has revolutionised the dairying industry on the North Coast. Scores of instances can be quoted showing that the capacity of farms has been doubled and trebled, and it forms a dense mass of succulent forage. Having spent over a month going through farms where this grass has been sown, I can safely recommend its planting on a large scale. I have seen farms where 100 head of dairy cattle have been kept all the year round on less than 100 acres of land, giving splendid returns in milk and butter. This grass, if enclosed for a short period during autumn, will provide a good supply of feed for the winter. Its value to the State cannot be expressed in thousands of pounds."

Mr. Brandon, the well-known manager of the North Coast Co-operative Butter Factory, says of paspalum: "I do not know what this district would have done without it, especially during the very dry weather we experienced some time back. With regard to the quality of the butter manufactured from it, it is all that could be desired." This factory, which was established about 10 years ago, and is owned and controlled by our farmers, for the month of October last paid away to its suppliers for cream and pork the immense sum of 225,000 dollars, 5 dollars to the £, or at the rate of about 2,500,000 dollars per annum. Some of our dairy farmers for this month received cheques for from 500 to 1,800 dollars for cream and pork. Nearly all the cows from which the milk is obtained for this factory are grazed on paspalum and clover, and very few of them are either hand-fed or housed during the winter months.

Mr. Campb

# HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

## SCENES ON HIS ARRIVAL.

### THE INSTALLATION OF SIR FREDERICK LUGARD.

29th ulto.

Whether the crowd which thronged the praya and overflowed into the buildings adjacent to Blake Pier yesterday forenoon fully appreciated the importance attached to the advent of a new Governor, who for a period of years will guide the destinies of Hongkong, it is impossible to say, but at least their presence in thousands at the landing stage indicated their interest in the event. There must have been few in the Colony who had not deferred the usual accompaniments of Sunday morning life in Hongkong in order to offer a welcome to His Excellency, and if providence had been consulted a more auspicious occasion for the initial ceremonies which invariably mark the arrival of a personage could scarcely have been selected. Although the day dawned bleak and leaden, with an ominous whisper of thunder in the air, by the time the second gun announcing the approach of Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., and Lady Lugard on the *Empress of Japan* had been fired, the clouds had cleared away and the little British sentinel of the Far East shone resplendent in brilliant sunshine. His Excellency and his talented lady could not have viewed the peculiar beauties of Victoria or the more austere characteristics of Kowloon under finer conditions, and at least they had the gratification of realising that their introduction to Hongkong was under the wing of favour. All the auguries were favourable, and the extraordinarily difficult task which faces his Excellency, in the governance of a Colony whose circumstances are by no means all that could be desired, was commenced without a single incident to mar the occasion. The arrangements which had been made for the reception of His Excellency and Lady Lugard were simple but adequate. There were no ornate and fulsome addresses to harass and embarrass the new Governor, but the rewas the evidence of the community's ready welcome to one from whom so much must be expected and to whom so much has been entrusted.

All the streets leading towards "Mountain Lodge," the summer residence of the Governor and his party, were lined with troops, whose bronzed and business-like appearance must have been of reminiscent interest to the wiry, grizzled warrior who is now the head of the Colony. The mounted troop—which has come in for sore sarcasm—never looked fitter, and the Indians might have been carved in grey granite. Among the spectators there was none of that crushing and impatient movements which have marked similar functions in the past, a fact which may be attributed to the admirable way in which they were handled by the police. Seldom has there been seen such an army of kodak operators as that which stood in solid phalanx opposite Blake Pier and used every vantage ground for an opportunity to record the arrival of Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard. It is doubtful, however, whether the results achieved will give warrant to the enthusiasm exhibited, but that by the way.

The glorious weather brought in its train a galaxy of ladies who gave grace and festivity to the scene, relieving the sombre attire of the other sex which was wearing its ancient and delapidated silk hat and its equally venerable frock-coat, and looking supremely uncomfortable in the unaccustomed dress.

Bright and early the beautiful lines of the Empress boat appeared rounding Lyeemoon Pass—a paragon of punctuality. Earlier in the morning the warning guns had intimated the arrival of the vessel in the waters of the Colony and immediately the harbour blazed into colour. Every warship, merchantman and launch in sight was bedecked with bunting and even the junk people had done their little best in honour of His Excellency. The harbour of Hongkong is at any time a picturesque sight, but it never presented a more entrancing spectacle than it did yesterday, and its peculiar beauty appealed even to case-hardened veterans of the Colony.

By ten o'clock, the official hour when the landing should take place, Blake Pier was crowded with the principal residents of the Colony, with the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., and Sir Francis Piggott in the van. Mr. May was in the uniform of the Colonial Service, while scattered among the privileged gathering were representatives of the consular corps in Hongkong, the majority in the distinctive uniforms of the countries they represented. While it may not be described as a notable gathering it was certainly representative of Hongkong, its trade, commerce and official life. The Harbour-master, Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., had already proceeded to the *Empress of Japan* in the *Victoria* launch, in order to convey His Excellency and Lady Lugard to the landing stage, and exactly as the hour struck, the land battery, H.M.S. *Tamar* and the Japanese flagship thundered forth a welcome to the new Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of Hongkong.

As His Excellency and Lady Lugard landed, the band of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment played the National Anthem and the new arrivals were received by Mr. May, who was still the Officer Administering the Government, and Sir Francis Piggott, the Chief Justice. Thereafter, the usual introductions were made to the General, military officers, the Commodore and naval officers, the members of the Legislative Council and several others, including Mrs. May, Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. Volpicelli. The guard of honour had been inspected and the gubernatorial party was ready to proceed to the Peak. The chairs for His Excellency and Lady Lugard, manned by the red-coated brigade of coolie carriers, were drawn up in the centre of Blake Pier and within ten minutes of the landing the new arrivals were on their way to the Peak.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard looks every inch an administrator, whose self-determination will not be moved except for the strongest reasons. He is tall, blackened by the suns of Africa, and sports a fierce moustache. There does not seem to be a spare ounce of flesh about the erect, energetic, eager and resolute personality which has taken over the reins of Government, and we should fancy it will be a sorry day for those who thwart his purposes or fail to carry out his will to the letter. He has all the appearance of an indomitable character, and in his dark blue Colonial service uniform looked the part which he will be called upon to play in Hongkong for some years. With regard to Lady Lugard we do not feel competent to speak, but may simply voice the encomiums expressed by the spectators, who may look forward to great doings at Government-House now that the mansion has a chatelaine at once so charming and gracious.

The Governor and Lady Lugard were escorted to the tram station by the Mounted Troops, under Lieut. Ross, and when the soldiers had formed ranks and marched off the crowd melted away and the scene resumed its wonted appearance.

The second scene in the series of ceremonies which accompany the installation of a new Governor took place in the Legislative Council chamber this forenoon. The chamber was crowded with members of the Legislative and Executive Councils and officials; a sprinkling of ladies gave charm to the function. Outside the building a guard of honour from the Royal Garrison Artillery stood at attention, while the band of the 119th Infantry was in attendance. Just as ten o'clock arrived Sir Frederick Lugard reached the Council building and was saluted with a few bars of the National Anthem. Having inspected the guard, Sir Frederick proceeded to the official meeting place where the last of the introductory ceremonies were to take place. His Excellency and Mr. F. H. May, the Colonial Secretary, were in uniform, while the judges of the Supreme Court were in wig and gown. The swearing-in ceremony lasted hardly ten minutes. The Clerk of Councils, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, read the Royal Commission appointing "our trusty and well-beloved Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.," to preside over the affairs of Hongkong and its dependencies. Then the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, administered the usual oaths of office, Sir Frederick replying in a clear firm voice. The purely official procedure being over, His Excellency the Governor briefly addressed the gathering, the main drift of his remarks being that he desired to enlist the co-operation of all classes of the community in maintaining the reputation and prosperity of Hongkong. It was extremely difficult to catch the sentences, as they were punctuated by the booming of the cannon which announced the installation of a new Governor. The proceedings being at an end, the gathering separated. As His Excellency was about to enter his chair he was introduced to Bishop Pozzoni, who offered him a most cordial welcome to the Colony on behalf of the Roman Catholic community.

## THE LANDING.

About an hour before the official time of the landing of Hongkong's new Governor—Sir Frederick Lugard—hundreds of residents, both ladies and gentlemen, assembled on Blake Pier, some being sheltered under the mat-roof structure,—anxiously awaiting the arrival. A midsummer sun, blazing down from a sky of almost fleckless blue, cast its rays down in all its tropical splendour upon the flagstones of the praya, rendering it brilliant in the extreme the scene on Blake Pier.

Mr. W. J. Tutcher, superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation department, had been early on the pier and, with the aid of Mr. Harry Wolfe, of the P. W. D., had put a touch of the artistic to the shelter. Festoons of evergreens ran the whole length of the pier. Palms and pot-plants lined both sides of the pier and the landing stage, while a wide strip of red cloth ran from end to end of the pier.

Among those present at the large gathering were noticed:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G, and Mrs. May; Lieut. A. B. Ogle, Royal Engineers, A.D.C.; His Excellency the Officer Commanding in South China, H.E. Major General Broadwood; the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott; the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompertz; the Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson; the Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer; the Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham; the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Health, Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson; Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.; the Captain Superintendent of Police, Hon. Mr. F. J. Badeley; Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Puisne Judge, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise; the Consul for Austria-Hungary, Mr. B. Szentirmey de Darvasto; Consul-General for Portugal and Brazil, Conselheiro A. G. Romano, and the Vice-Consul, Mr. J. J. Leitia; Consul for France, Mons. H. Bourgeois; Consul for Denmark, Mr. A. Haupt; the Consul-General for Germany; the U.S. Consul-General, Mr. Amos P. Wilder; the Acting Consul for Japan; Consul for Italy, Chevalier Z. Volpicelli; the Consul for Netherlands, Mr. H. Droeze; the Consul for Belgium, Mr. J. Eitzen; Vice-Consul for Norway, Mr. R. S. Teissier; Commodore Stoker, Captain Dalton, H.M.S. *Flora*; Rear-Admiral Tamari and officers of the Japanese cruisers *Naniwa* and *Akitsushima*; Archdeacon Bannister, Colonels Scott Moncrieff, Aitken, Dumpleton and Kent; Majors Ross, Chitty, Jones and *Phillips*; Captain Sinnott. Messrs. A. Shelton Hooper, A. R. Marty, F. A. Hazeland, R. Shewan, Fung Wa Chun, Ho Fook, Lau Chu Pak, Chau Siu Ki, Cheung Pui Kai, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. C. Master, E. C. Lewis, Dr. Bateson Wright, Dr. W. Moore, Dr. W. V. Koch, Messrs. G. Friesland, E. J. Hughes, Lee Jones, Dyer Ball, besides most of the officers of the garrison and the navy and a number of leading residents of all nationalities.

It is a well known fact that the arrival of a mail boat from home is awaited with considerable interest, but the coming of the *Empress of Japan* put all in the shade. The weather—though warm—was excellent, and when the *Empress* was sighted at 7.45 a.m., to be precise, there came a boom from the Peak and a red ensign floated at the flagstaff. Shortly before nine o'clock the C. P. R. liner steamed majestically into the harbour and proceeded direct to the man-of-war anchorage, where she took up her position. She was in full dress, a string of flags flying in the breeze from stem to stern; and in honour of the occasion H. M. ships *Tamar*, *Flora*, the Japanese cruisers *Akitsushima* and *Naniwa* and the merchant vessels in port, including the four-masted barque *King George*, were alive with bunting. Shortly after the *Empress of Japan* had taken up her moorings, the Harbour Master, Commander Basil Taylor, left in the Government tender *Victoria* for the *Empress* where he was to meet Sir Frederick Lugard, who had arrived to administer the Colony. Many launches crowded around the sides of the liner. Punctually at ten o'clock the salutes from the men-of-war in port and from the land batteries heralded the departure of Sir Frederick and party from the ship.

On shore everything was alive and active. A guard of honour, composed of men from the 3rd Middlesex Regiment, in charge of Captain Thomson, held station at the landing stage. A posse of police, under charge of Deputy Chief of Police Lyons and Chief Inspector Baker, lined up at the entrance to the pier, the Mounted Troop stood to attention on the praya, and lower down the route was lined by troops and the Hongkong Volunteers.

The wait was not a long one for those on shore, for in less than ten minutes after the appointed hour for landing, amid the booming of the guns, Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard, Miss Brackenbury and Capt. Taylor, A. D. C., stepped ashore. Attention was enforced, the bayonets rose in glittering array, the lines of military artillery grew rigid, heads were bared, as the band struck up the National Anthem.

The governor-designate was then received by Hon. Mr. F. H. May, who introduced him to the General. Accompanied by his A. D. C. and officers Sir Frederick inspected the guard of honour. He was then introduced to the members of Council, military and naval officers, the Consuls and some of the leading members of the community, including a few ladies.

Lady Lugard was received by Mrs. May, wife of the acting Governor, who introduced her to Mme. Volpicelli, wife of the Italian Consul, and Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Health. This over, the party, headed by Sir Frederick and the Officer Administering the Government, proceeded up the wharf, where they were greeted by the camera fiends—they were many—and entering chairs they were escorted as far as the tram station by the Mounted Troop, from whence they left for "Mountain Lodge."

## TO-DAY'S CEREMONIES.

### SIR FREDERICK LUGARD FORMALLY INSTALLED GOVERNOR.

This forenoon the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, with the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge in their official garb, and a number of the general public including a few ladies, assembled in the Council Chamber with the object of taking part in the ceremony of swearing-in the new Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of Hongkong. The Royal Garrison Artillery provided a guard of honour for His Excellency, and the band of the 119th Infantry was present at the entrance to the Council building. At ten o'clock punctually Sir Frederick Lugard arrived in his chair and was received by General Broadwood.

After inspecting the guard of honour, Sir Frederick proceeded to the Council Chamber where the formalities were to take place.

Among those present were His Excellency the Officer Commanding the Troops, Major-General Broadwood, C.B., the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. Captain F. J. Badeley, Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, the Hon. Mr. H. Keswick, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Clerk of Councils, Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Archdeacon Bannister, Mr. William Rees Davies, the new Attorney General, Commodore Stokes, R.N., Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, the Hon. Dr. Atkinson, P.C.M.O., Mr. H. Tooker, Mr. J. Barton, etc.

The Clerk of Councils read the Royal document appointing Sir Frederck Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor of Hongkong and its dependencies. The audience stood during the reading of the notification and remained standing while the Chief Justice administered the usual oaths of office. With his black cap on his head and delivering the oaths with due emphasis, His Honour invested the ceremony with much solemnity.

At the conclusion of this part of the function his Excellency the Governor addressed the gathering. While his Excellency was speaking the guns were booming a salute to the new Governor, rendering it difficult for all to catch his remarks.

His Excellency said:—I feel very deeply the high honour which has been conferred upon me by His Majesty in my selection as his representative in this most important Colony, and I feel not less deeply the great responsibility which that position involves. Whatever success I may achieve will depend upon my ability to enlist the hearty and cordial co-operation, not only of the able and experienced officers of the Colonial Government, but also of the distinguished and experienced merchants and others who represent its commercial and business interests, and the great section of our Chinese fellow-subjects. That co-operation and mutual confidence will grow of itself if we each of us believe the other to be actuated by the single motive of the good of the community and the performance of our duty as it presents itself to us. Gentlemen, it is at once my privilege, and a cause of misgiving to me, that I succeed one of the ablest servants of the Crown. The devotion to work, the high ideals and standards of duty, and the exceptional ability of Sir Matthew Nathan make him a difficult man to follow, but it shall be my constant endeavour to maintain those standards and ideals and to carry on the administration so that I may be able to render as good an account of my stewardship when the time comes. (Applause.)

The gathering in the Chamber then left, while his Excellency took his chair for "Mountain Lodge." When on the point of entering his chair he was introduced to Bishop Pozzoni, who offered his Excellency a hearty welcome to the Colony.

## APPOINTMENTS.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued this afternoon in which the following notifications appear:—

His Excellency Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, having arrived in the Colony yesterday, the prescribed oaths of office were this day duly administered to His Excellency by His Honour the Chief Justice in the presence of the Executive Council, and that His Excellency thereupon assumed the administration of the Government in virtue of His Majesty's Commission dated at Saint James's the 1st day of May, 1907.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain Percy H. M. Taylor, 32nd Lancers, Indian Army, to be his aide-de-camp, with effect from this date.

Jemadar Muhammad Khan, 130th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be his honorary aide-de-camp.

His Excellency the Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. W. R. Davies to be Attorney General, in succession to Sir Henry Berkeley, Knight, resigned, with effect from this date.

Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts first Police Magistrate.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe Registrar General, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of the Honourable Mr. A. W. Brewin on leave, or until further notice.

Mr. C. McIlvaine Messer, Assistant Land Officer, to act as Postmaster General.

Mr. S. B. C. Ross, cadet, Assistant Land Officer and Police Magistrate in the Northern District of the New Territories.

## GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at Government House on Thursday, the 1st August, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Each gentleman is requested to bring with him a card to be handed to the aide-de-camp in waiting.

The private entrée will commence fifteen minutes before the General Levee; and may be attended by the Judges, by the Bishops, by the members of both Councils, by the heads of the Government departments by the Consular representatives of Foreign Powers, and by naval and military officers of field or corresponding rank.

Either morning or evening dress should be worn, except in cases where gentlemen may elect to attend in uniform, when full dress should be worn.

## THE FIRST "AT HOME."

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard will be "At home" at "Mountain Lodge" on Saturday, the 3rd August, at 4.30 p.m. Visitors are requested to bring cards, to be handed to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

# *YOKOHAMA CLAIM FOR PAYMENT.*

### TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The following is the text of the judgment given by the Yokohama District Court in the civil case where Mr. B. C. Howard, representative of the Yokohama Engine & Iron Works, Ltd., sued Mr. George S. Thomson, the legal representative of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., claiming payment of Y6,299.07 for work done to the steamship *Errol* under contract, the proceedings in which were reported in previous issues.

The facts given in the judgment, says the *Japan Herald*, are merely a summary of the statements made by counsel for both parties. The principal text of the judgment states that "the plaintiff's claim is dismissed with costs."

The following is a full translation of the reasons given in the judgment:—

"With reference to the formation of the contract, and its effect in the present case, the law in force in Japan, where the contract was made, should govern, in view of the point not being contended by the parties to the suit.

"The fact that the defendant company is an agent for the steamships arriving at Yokohama has been proved by Exhibits A. Nos. 1 and 5, and also by the deposition of E. R. Thomson, a witness. It has also been proved that the defendant company is neither the owner nor charterer of the steamship *Errol*. Exhibit B. No. 2, proves that the work under contract should be so executed as to satisfy the owner of the *Errol* or his agent or expert. When all this evidence is considered it must be admitted that the contract was concluded not for the benefit of the defendant company, but as an agent of Strachan and Co., the charterers of the vessel, as contended by the defendant. The plaintiff admits that the contract refers to work for the accommodation of soldiers in transport. The contract for the equipment of the vessel for such a purpose is evidently a commercial transaction. Article 266 of the Commercial Code provides that "a commercial transaction is valid against the principal, even though his representative has not disclosed the fact that he is acting for him. The contract under dispute is valid against his principal, even if the defendant had not disclosed to the plaintiff that he was acting for his principal at the time when the contract was concluded. In view of the absence of any special agreement, the defendant, who acted as an agent, should not be held responsible for payment for the contract. Exhibits A. produced by the plaintiff are insufficient to prove that the defendant had thereby specially stipulated to hold himself bound for payment.

"The plaintiff contends that he had no knowledge at the time of concluding the contract that the defendant was acting for his principal. Inasmuch, however, as the provisions of the law above cited provide that the transaction done by an agent is valid against his principal, the plaintiff cannot hold the defendant for payment, unless he has proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he had no knowledge the defendant had been acting on behalf of his principal. The evidence adduced by the plaintiff to prove the point is insufficient and cannot be accepted.

For this reason the plaintiff's claim is dismissed, and plaintiff is ordered to pay the costs of the suit in accordance with Article 73 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the judgment is rendered as stated in the principal text."

The judgment is signed by Judge Muraoka Teijiro, presiding, and Judges Temuna Nobusaku and Goto Wasaji, it being dated July 1st, 1907.

# *THE PROTECTION OF WAR SECRETS.*

### ARREST OF A JAPANESE.

### REMARKABLE STORY.

On the afternoon of the 16th ultimo a Japanese named Oshio Eizo, a native of Shiuzuoka, said to be in the service of the Yokohama branch of the Canada Life Insurance Company, was arrested at a tea house at Fujimicho, Tokyo, at the hands of the gendarmerie. On the morning of the following day, Sergeant-Major Kiyomoto and two men, armed with a warrant issued by Judge Nakagawa in the Tokyo Court, came down to Yokohama and searched the prisoner's house at Nishi Tobe, and seized certain documentary evidence.

It is stated that the charge against the man is that of violation of the War Secrets Protection Law. He has attempted to reveal for money certain war secrets to a Russian residing in Japan. It is stated that many other people are concerned, an Army Lieutenant on the reserve list being among his accomplices. Some of them are said to have received large sums of money from the Russian. More arrests are expected almost immediately.

We are told that Oshio came back from England in 1905 after graduating at Cambridge University. He is said to have married an English lady, and has two little sons.—*Japan Chronicle*.

# HONGKONG DOCKS.

## REPORTED AMALGAMATION WITH JAPANESE CO.

### NEW WORK IN SIGHT.

The *Nichi Nichi* is responsible for the statement that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, which already represents the amalgamation of three smaller dock companies and which has $2,500,000 capital at present, is considering amalgamation with a certain Japanese shipbuilding yard with the object of undertaking the construction of warships for the Chinese navy, which is expected to be reorganised. Negotiations for the amalgamation are said to be in progress at present.

The above clipping appears in the *Japan Chronicle* of a recent date.

In view of the fact that, if true, the report would be pregnant with a great deal of significance to Hongkong and of material interest to the large body of shareholders in the Hongkong Company, and also considering the semi-official status enjoyed by the vernacular journal, a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* called upon the chief manager of the Dock Co. at his office last Monday forenoon to whom he submitted a copy of the Japanese paper cutting. Mr. Robt. Mitchell, who kindly accorded our representative a few minutes' conversation on the subject of the paragraph quoted above, said, in reply to a question, "There is nothing in the report as far as we are concerned. The Japanese are an enterprising people and it is just possible they might like to consider a scheme of amalgamation."

To the question whether an advance had been made by his Company to the Japanese as implied by the wording of the *Nichi Nichi's* paragraph, Mr. Mitchell replied, emphatically, "No."

The remark was offered that, were amalgamation to be brought about, the local company had nothing to gain, whereas the advantage would be with the Japanese. In this Mr. Mitchell acquiesced.

Asked if he thought that there would be any difficulty in executing any orders for gunboats for the river service for the Chinese Government, Mr. Mitchell said that their shipbuilding yard was prepared to build such vessels and he saw no reason why their specifications should not compare as favourably as any other.

Our representative then ventured upon an inquiry as to the amount of work in progress with the Dock Co. The chief manager courteously tendered the information that in repairs, it is true, work is at present a bit slack; but there are good prospects in sight in addition to some new construction work. "From the Philippine Government we got all they can give us in new vessels, that is, all for which they had available funds. There were many more vessels required, and in the tenders we submitted our prices were in most cases lower than those of our competitors, while in the matter of our specifications, I desired the Chief Quartermaster at Manila to give them his special attention. And this they did."

It is evident from Mr. Mitchell's remarks that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet, and to those whose interests are more or less associated with the fortunes of the Company the favourable outlook, in spite of the keenness of competition, is decidedly promising.

### ANOTHER ORDER FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The U.S. Chief Quartermaster at Manila, on the 20th ulto., awarded a contract for another steel launch to be built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for $17,800 gold. This is the third contract the company has been awarded within a week. The others amounted to $35,850 (gold). Considering that the latest order may be regarded in the nature of a "repeat" order, it speaks much for the constructional ability of the Hongkong docks and of the workmanship and material, as these vessels are, we believe, identical in specifications with the first launch of the kind built for Manila last year.

# *THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.*

### RECONSTRUCTION OF THE JAPANESE COMPANY.

The inception of the new Japanese Company, S. V. C., took place last night in the reception rooms of the Nippon Yushei Kaisha Buildings, North Yangtse Road, reports the *N. C. D. News* of 25th July.

Mr. Y. Ito, Shanghai Manager of the Nippon Yushen Kaisha and Chairman of the Japanese Association, presided. The S. V. C. was represented by Major Brodie Clarke, Acting Commandant; Captain Collyer, Corps Adjutant; Sgt.-Mjr. Studd and Sgt. Matthews.

All the committee members of the Japanese Association were present, and there were upwards of sixty recruits of the new company, amongst whom were several wearing medals for service during the late Russo-Japanese war.

The enrolling began punctually at 9 p.m., and when the last of sixty members had entered his name in the company book, Mr. Ito, speaking in Japanese, alluded to the fact that the company was emerging from the ashes of the old company, which had been a success. The new members, however, had been specially selected by the Committee of the Japanese Association, and he hoped for the very best results in the future. The other foreign nations were represented in the S.V.C. and it was necessary for Japan to be so, too. In the present unsettled state of China the Settlement should be well defended, and he trusted the unit would prove a credit to the foreign Settlement. (Applause.)

Major Brodie Clark said he felt it an honour to have been asked to take part in the ceremony of initiating the new Japanese company. He felt sure the company would be a credit not only to the foreign community of Shanghai but to Japan and to Shanghai Volunteer Corps. It would be superfluous for him to say anything concerning the spirit and pluck of Japanese after the way they acted in the late war, but if ever the S. V. C. was called upon he was quite sure the Japanese company would worthily uphold the name of Japan. He had great pleasure in receiving the company into the S. V. C. (Applause.)

Mr. Shosuk Kanzaki said that on the occasion of the organisation of their new company he took the opportunity, as a member of the company, of expressing hearty thanks to the visitors for their attendance. That night, July 24, the evening of the full moon, had purposely been selected as the birthday of the unit—Heaven bless the new company! The unit was composed of sixty members, all of good standing and reputation, and it was their earnest wish to work in complete harmony with the other units of the corps and to serve the best interests of the community.

Addresses were given in Japanese by Lieut. Kosse, O. C.; Mr. Ozaki, Vice-Consul; Mr. Tahara, Manager of the Mitsu Bishi Co., and several others. The health of the company was proposed by the Chairman and three ringing Banzai followed, after which an adjournment was made to the refreshment rooms and the pleasant function ended soon after 10 p.m.

# *THE CHINA SQUADRON.*

H.M.S.S. *King Alfred*, *Kent*, *Bedford*, *Astræa*, and the destroyer flotilla were to leave Weihaiwei on July 22 for a cruise to Miyadzu, Niigata, Hakodate, Mutoran, Aomori, Otaru, Vladimir Bay, Vladivostok, Komiloff, Port Lazareff and Nagasaki, arriving at the latter port in September. Then the *King Alfred* will return to Weihaiwei on September 10 and, when the Admiral has paid a visit to Peking and Hankow, will return to Mirs Bay, where battle practice is to be carried out on October 20. H.M.S. *Kent* on her way down will visit Yokohama, Santu and Amoy. The *Astræa* will escort the destroyer flotilla to Chusan and then return to Wobsung, until received by the *Flora*. The *Monmouth* after leaving Yokohama, will carry out exercises at Weihaiwei until the *Bedford* arrives from Port Lazareff. The heavy gunlayers tests will be carried out by both vessels, after which they will cruise independently in the Gulf of Pechili, and arrive at Mirs Bay by October 20. The destroyer flotilla will return from Hakodate (August 8) direct to Nagasaki, and after parting with the *Astræa* at Chusan will return to Hongkong, calling at the Treaty Ports *en route* and subsequently rejoining the flagship in Mirs Bay.

# *DEATH ON THE LINE.*

### AGED WOMAN RUN DOWN BY LOCOMOTIVE.

A distressing accident occurred on the 26th ult. in which Chan Hsi, a woman, aged eighty-three years, residing at No. 70, Temple Street South, Yau-ma-ti, was walking along the road and unfortunately chose for her location the track of the locomotives, which are used for drawing the trucks, engaged in removing sand and earth from the back of the Disinfecting Station to the new reclamation ground off Sixth Street. As it happened the old woman was stone deaf, so that when a locomotive followed on her tracks she paid no heed to the warning from the driver, who, being unaware of the woman's infirmity, continued on his course, and Chan Hsi was knocked down. She was picked up by passers-by, when it was found that she was considerably injured both on her head and her body. Sergeant Appleton, who was passing, sent for an ambulance and had her removed to hospital, where she expired without having regained consciousness the same evening.

# *MOVING THE REMAINS OF ANCESTORS.*

### CHINESE SUSCEPTIBILITIES.

At the meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council on July 19, the Colonial Secretary moved: "That this Council approves the expenditure of a sum not exceeding $10,000 chargeable on the general revenues of the Colony for the current year for the purpose of defraying the expenses connected with disinterring and removing the remains of persons buried in the Tanjong Pagar Road Burial Ground in order that this property may be used for the purpose of providing filling material for the New Teluk Ayer Reclamation Scheme in accordance with the terms of the contract with Sir John Jackson Limited."

He explained that the total amount of land now acquired for the purpose was 276,000 cubes. It was provided that Government could acquire the land if it was required for public purpose. No one had been buried in this Cemetery for 40 years, and those interested in the Cemetery had been informed Government would resume possession in order that this work of reclamation might be carried out. They had also been informed that the expense of removing the bones of the deceased would be defrayed from public funds, and when it was levelled a portion of the vacant land would be set apart and given to the Chinese community for the purpose of the common benefit. Suggestions had been made as to what would be for the general benefit of the Chinese community. They were that there should be Cantonese public hall, and that there should be tablets dedicated to deceased, while another suggestion was that there should be a market. It was not probable that this land would be levelled for the next three or four years, perhaps longer. And Government did not consider it politic to state now what would hereafter be for the best interests of the Chinese portion of the community and to what purpose this land should be devoted. The Protector of Chinese was asked the cost of removing the bones of these deceased people, and he stated it would be very hard to compute an estimate. All depended on how many sets of bones were found when the place was cleared. He estimated, however, that the probable cost would be about $10,000 and it was this amount he now asked Council to sanction.

Mr. Tan Jiak Kim said he was sorry he had not had the opportunity of consulting members of the community concerned in the particular burial ground, which belonged to Cantonese. He would however like to have an undertaking from Government that in carrying out this removal Chinese customs should be observed and that the feelings of the people and also what they called superstitions, should not be disregarded. These burial grounds had thrown no opposition in Government's way to acquire the land, and as these people had been so ready in coming forward to assist Government, he asked on their behalf that Government would do all they could to remove these bones of deceased in a proper manner, and see that they were buried in a decent place. He should like to say that any benefits from this work should be for the particular class of Chinese, whose forefathers were buried in this cemetery. He did not think it fair that other classes of the Chinese community who had no claim should receive benefits arising from Government's acquisition of this property.

The Colonial Secretary in reply said he thought the request regarding the carrying out of this work was unnecessary. He thanked the Chinese community to which the hon. member had referred, for having assisted them in the way they had in order that this important work of the Teluk Ayer Reclamation could be carried out. What had been decided was that the work should be carried out by a Committee of Chinese and Government would pay for the removal. He was sorry the hon. member should have thought it necessary to ask Government what steps would be taken towards carrying out this work. He might have understood that it would be carried out by Government with all due respect for the feelings of the Chinese. He thought the hon. member referred to the question of this land when levelled being entirely set apart for the benefit of the Cantonese community. Government however could not promise this. It would be set apart for the Chinese community but he should not care to say for any particular set. It must be remembered that the persons buried in this cemetery had not paid a farthing towards it, and Government was removing these graves at the public expense. He considered the Cantonese community should not be more benefited than the rest of the Chinese community.

The motion was carried.

## TRAGEDY ON SHIPBOARD.

### FACTION FIGHT BETWEEN REPATRIATED COOLIES.

THREE KILLED—MANY INJURED.

With the arrival of the coolie ship *Heliopolis*, which entered port on Sunday last, from Durban, another of those thrilling tales of the sea was unfolded, which so frequently stir up the imagination of those who live ashore. Some time in 1904, the steamship *Tweedsdale*, on her usual periodic voyage to South Africa, took a large number of coolies for work in the mines. These men being under agreement served their terms and, incidentally, saved a large sum of money. When their agreement had expired, hearing that the *Heliopolis* was about to return to China, and not wishing to lose any time or money in South Africa, 1,000 odd of the coolies clamoured for their return passage in her. Unfortunately, as it happens, these repatriated miners did not all belong to one clan, the majority being Northerners, while the rest were Cantonese, and they were but few in number.

The *Heliopolis* left Durban with her human freight on the 2nd ultimo, when everything seemed to be well with the men on board. All went well for the first two weeks of her voyage and then the events took place which led to a tragedy, exceptional in the annals of coolie transportation. Having plenty of time and money at their disposal, from the time the transport left Durban, the miners naturally turned to the national pastime—gambling. Gamble they did—morning, noon and night—with the natural result that within a very few days after the commencement of her voyage ill-feeling had arisen between the two clans. It was not serious at first. It was a smouldering fire, but it sprang into life on the 10th ultimo. On that day, as usual, the gambling game began again and the money passed freely between the players, until, it is reported, the Northerners, discovering themselves to be considerably "out," accused the Cantonese of card-sharping and other malpractices, which the Southerners resented. The result of this was, as frequently occurs in gambling quarrels, a free faction fight, which took place on deck. At first those in authority on board took no notice, believing it to be a common daily occurrence, until it was noticed that the disturbance was assuming much graver proportions. A Northerner was flung to the deck in a wounded condition—and then the fight began in all seriousness. Knives were drawn and the men from the North charged into the Southern gang, with grim determination. Where they were so many fighting on each side the authorities naturally were powerless to interfere to quell the rising, or to disarm the rioters. Consequently the fight proceeded until first one and then another of the Cantonese fell—stabbed to death—one being immediately picked up by his assailants and flung over-board. But that did not satisfy the lust for blood in the Northerners, for within a few moments a third man received a knife in his breast and fell mortally wounded, expiring some few minutes later. Seeing this the Cantonese at once understood that the Northerners meant business and they, too, drew their weapons, doing a certain amount of damage to the other side. They were, however, too late to win the day, for even in this *melee* they lost four men, dangerously wounded, though they managed to account for three of the Northerners at the time.

What might have been the result of this faction fight, if it had gone on much longer, it is, of course, impossible to say. From the information at our disposal, we understand that those on board, grasping the seriousness of the fact of the collision, drew their revolvers on them and after some delay and parley at last quelled the riot.

The wounded men were picked up and placed in an extemporized hospital, where they were treated successfully by the medical officer on board, albeit their wounds were particularly dangerous and much blood lost. Under the conditions it is marvellous, with the large number of armed and furious fighters, that there were so few casualties to record. Notwithstanding this occurrence the *Heliopolis* reached harbour on schedule time and reported the affair to the harbour authorities. The navigation of the ship was in no way interfered with, nor had the duties of the officers been impeded by the lawless and desperate gamblers, who luckily kept throughout to their own portion of the ship and for the rest of the voyage were quiet and peaceful.

## RAUB GOLD MINES.

THE DEEP SHAFT.

There is little to record of any progress made in the gold-mining industry. It is, I think, a great pity that the sinking of the deep shaft at Raub was discontinued. If the Government and the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company were justified to begin with in sinking this joint shaft, subsequent developments have not in any way justified the discontinuance of so doing. It was an experiment pure and simple, and would have proved the value or the worthlessness of a large field, the geological formation of which is favourable to the occurrence of gold.—*Warden of Mines' Annual Report.*

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

APPOINTMENT OF A SINGAPORE COMMISSION.

A Commission has been appointed at Singapore to inquire into the Opium question, the members being the Hon. John Anderson, the Hon. Tan Jiak Kim, the Hon. D. J. Galloway, the Rev. W. F. Ordham, Dr. W. R. C. Middleton, and Mr. E. F. H. Edlin. The Commission which sits at once has had the following reference made to it.

Whereas we have deemed it expedient, for divers good causes and considerations, that a diligent and full inquiry should forthwith be made into—

(1) The extent to which excessive indulgence in the smoking of opium prevails in Our Straits Settlements.

(2) Whether the smoking of opium

(a) in moderation

(b) in excess

has increased in Our said Settlements.

(3) What steps should be taken by the Government to minimize and eventually to eradicate the evils arising from the smoking of opium in Our said Settlements.

Know ye, therefore, that reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, industry, discretion and integrity. We do by these presents authorize and appoint you to a diligent and full inquiry into.

(4) The extent to which excessive indulgence in the smoking of opium prevails in Our Straits Settlements.

(5) Whether the smoking of opium

(a) in moderation

(b) in excess

has increased in Our said Settlements.

(6) The steps that should in their opinion be taken by the Government to minimize and eventually to eradicate the evils arising from the smoking of opium in Our said Settlements.

## CHINESE CRUISER'S MISFORTUNE.

### REVENUE GIG WRECKED AND TWO DROWNED.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CAPTAIN.

Intelligence, though somewhat belated, reached us just as we were going to press on the evening of the 26th ulto. of a most unfortunate accident which occurred off Sha U Chung, in Mirs Bay, on Thursday afternoon, in consequence of which two Chinese seamen, of the Chinese revenue cruiser *Likin*, lost their lives.

The facts as gathered by our representative were that at 1.15 p.m. on the day in question the steamer *Likin*, while off Sha U Chung, sent off a gig, in charge of six of her crew, including the captain, the chief officer and four Chinese seamen, whose names could not be ascertained. The gig was endeavouring to make for the creek, but when nearing the shore they got caught in a mountainous surf which took their boat and treated it like a cockle-shell, capsizing it, throwing the occupants into the water, and leaving but little more than firewood of the gig itself. The occupants managed to swim ashore, though in a perilous position, on account of the heaviness of the surf, in which they ran a risk at any moment of losing their lives. As it was, on reaching the shore it was found that two men were missing and had undoubtedly been drowned, while the captain got tangled up in the awning and ropes of the gig and was being terribly buffeted about in the fierce surf. Seeing the dangerous predicament in which the captain was placed, at the risk of their own lives, Mr. Cross and Mr. Miller, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, gallantly rushed into the surf and rescued the captain. Conveying the captain on shore they promptly applied first aid to him. After some time their efforts were at last crowned with success and the half-drowned skipper was resuscitated.

In view of the fact that Messrs. Cross and Miller were themselves considerably dashed about by the violent waves this act of gallantry on their part is deserving of the greatest credit.

As going to show the condition of the surf at the time, an old pilot declared that with all his experience, extending over very many years, nothing would have induced him to launch a life-boat—let alone a gig—in such a tempestuous surf. And coming from an old experienced mariner, knowing these waters well, his opinion goes to enhance the gallant act of Messrs. Cross and Miller.

Mirs Bay, it should be explained, is open straight to the China Sea, and consequently is under the influence of the disturbed weather, and thus at the mouth of a creek the surf occasionally runs mountainous high, while lower down the bay the sea is comparatively calm, as was evidenced by the fact that at the time of the unfortunate accident the mail packet *Hoiwing* (Captain Lewingdon) was successfully landing passengers, discharging and loading cargo.

## ALLEGED WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT.

CLAIM FOR $500 DAMAGES.

A case of a somewhat unusual character came up for hearing in the Summary Court on the 30th ulto., before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge. The action was brought by Li Ki and U Hang, both of No. 55 Graham Street, Victoria, foremen of works, against Cheung Chan of the Kwong Wo firm, grocers, of No. 17 Aberdeen, in the Colony of Hongkong, and the cause of action was that on the 13th July, 1907, the defendant maliciously and without any reasonable or probable cause arrested the plaintiffs at Aberdeen, in the Colony of Hongkong, and falsely imprisoned them for two hours or thereabouts. For this the plaintiffs claimed $500 damages.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Reginald Harding represented the defendant.

When this case was called on Mr. F. X d'Almada e Castro announced that he retired from the case.

Inspector Dymond testified that the men were never under arrest. He sent his detective to call the men and they came, but there was no arrest.

His Honour: Well, do they want to go on with the case, now their solicitor has retired.

Plaintiffs: We leave it to your Lordship.

His Honour, No, no, I cannot take that, but if you go on the costs will be heavier.

Plaintiffs: Oh, then let it go.

The case was withdrawn.

## CONTROL OF MOTOR BOATS.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

The *Government Gazette* contains the following regulation for the control of motor boats in the waters of this Colony.

1. In these regulations, the term "motor boat" shall include every vessel not exceeding 60 tons, propelled by any mechanical power, however applied, except steam, oars, or sails.

2. The regulations contained in table E of the schedule to this [Merchant Shipping] Ordinance, shall apply, as heretofore, to all motor boats in the waters of the Colony, except the provisions relating to "machinery and boiler" in Part I, Rule No. 2, for which the following provisions are hereby substituted:—

MACHINERY.

(a.) That the machinery of the vessel is sufficient for the service intended, and is in good condition.

(b.) The time for which such machinery will be sufficient.

(c.) That the engineer of the vessel possesses a certificate of competency as "motor engineer" from the Harbour Master of Hongkong or such other certificate as may be recognised by him.

3. The following additions to the regulations contained in table E shall apply to all motor boats in the waters of the Colony.

(a.) The examination for certificate of competency for engineers of motor boats (to be styled "motor engineers") shall be limited to the knowledge and management of the engines of motor boats. The several types of motors in the management of which each such engineer has qualified shall be noted on his certificate.

(b.) It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master in such special cases as he may think fit to issue a permit to any motor boat carrying a certificated motor engineer who also holds a master's certificate under the rules in this table to be under way in the waters of the Colony in charge of such engineer only. Such permit shall be in writing and shall be signed by the Harbour Master and shall be subject to the conditions therein contained.

Provided always that it shall not be necessary for any motor boat not exceeding 35 feet in length over all (and not plying for hire) to carry any certificated master or engineer.

## A DANGEROUS CRIMINAL.

ROBS A EUROPEAN ON VOYAGE TO HONGKONG.

Mak Leung, a man about twenty-two years of age, standing about five feet high, who is described by the Singapore authorities as a "dangerous criminal," was charged before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, on the 30th ulto, with theft on the high seas. The complainant was Mr. E. Kennedy. He accused the defendant of robbing him of his gold watch and chain, which he valued at $120, while on a voyage from Singapore to Hongkong.

The defendant and two other Chinamen were deported from the Straits Settlements on the steamer *Fook Sang*. On the same vessel travelled the complainant. One night during the trip complainant went to sleep on deck and on the following morning he discovered that his watch and chain had disappeared. He apparently made no report to the ship's officers, but waited until his arrival in the Colony to notify the police.

When the *Fook Sang* arrived in the harbour a day or two ago the police took charge of the deportees and removed them to the Central Station, where their descriptions were to be taken, preparatory to being "passed on." It was then the watch and chain were found on accused. The police became suspicious and, notwithstanding that no reports of lost property had been made to them that day, they decided to hold accused for a few days. In the meantime the other deportees were sent to their homes. That same afternoon, Mr. Kennedy reported the loss of his watch at the station. He recognised the watch and chain found on the deportee as his property.

His Worship—Where did you get that watch?

Accused—I picked them up on deck.

Another of the deportees informed the police that on the night of the 23rd ultimo the accused left him and went to the upper deck. Finding Mr. Kennedy asleep he must have picked his pocket, for, according to the informer, when he returned he showed him a gold watch and chain.

His Worship sentenced the accused to three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

## THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Gentlemen,—The directors submit herewith their report with statement of accounts made up to April 30th last.

The net profits, after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls. 176,059.95.

With this amount the directors propose to deal as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| A dividend of Tls. 3 per share ..... absorbing Tls. | 165,600.00 |
| Amount to be carried to new account ..... " | 10,459.95 |
| Tls..... | 176,059.95 |

The following changes on the Board of directors have been made, viz:—

On May, 15, 1906—

Mr. Hy. Keswick appointed *vice* Mr. W. J. Gresson, on his departure for Hongkong.

Mr. C. Michelau appointed *vice* Mr. A. Korff on leaving for home.

Mr. A. M. Marshall appointed *vice* Mr. Jas. Johnston on leaving for home.

On July 5, 1906—

Sir Chas. A. Dudgeon resigned his seat on his departure from Shanghai and

On January 9, 1907—

Mr. Jas. Johnston was invited to rejoin the Board in place of Sir Chas. A. Dudgeon.

On April 5, 1907—

Mr. Hy. Keswick resigned in view of his early departure from Shanghai, Messrs. H. von Rücker and S. Groundwater resigned their seats on June 30th and severed their connection with the Company.

Mr. David Landale was invited to join the Board on the 13th instant in place of Mr. Hy. Keswick on his departure for Hongkong.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. E. Bingham and F. N. Matthews, who retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

*Dr.*

| 1907. | | Tls. |
|---|---|---|
| April 30th. | | |
| To loss on sale of buildings on part of leased premises adjoining "Old Dock" and on machinery and gear by sale and removal ... | | 27,440.00 |
| To depreciation on buildings on remainder of leased premises ..... | | 1,850.00 |
| To bad debts, written off ..... | | 6,008.43 |
| To preliminary expenses ..... | | 2,075.57 |
| To directors', auditors' and Hongkong agency fees ..... | | 8,400.00 |
| To balance ..... | | 176,059.95 |
| | Tls..... | 221,833.95 |

*Cr.*

| 1907. | | Tls. |
|---|---|---|
| April 30th. | | |
| By transfer from working account ... | | 209,828.86 |
| By transfer fees collected during year | | 521.59 |
| By interest received and estimated accrued on investments, deposits and Current account with Bank, less interest on cash deposits with Company..... | | 11,483.50 |
| | Tls.... | 221,833.95 |

BALANCE SHEET.

*Liabilities.*

| 1907. April 30th. | | Tls. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Account. | | |
| Registered Capital— | | |
| 55,700 shares at Tls. 100..... | Tls. | 5,570,000.00 |
| Subscribed Capital— | | |
| 55,056 shares issued, at Tls. 100 fully paid up ..... | Tls. | 5,505,600.00 |
| 144 shares at Tls. 100 due members of the late S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., to be issued on application..... | | 14,400.00 |
| 55,200 shares | | 5,520,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund. | | |
| (Taken over from the late S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.) ... | | 1,000,000.00 |
| Unpaid Dividends. | | |
| (Taken over from the late S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.) ... | | 5,702.00 |
| Sundry Creditors. | | |
| Local bills, etc. Tls. | 37,199.56 | |
| Bills payable ..... | 17,147.55 | |
| Employees' deposit accounts ..... | 3,628.40 | |
| John Riach's Estate, deposit account ... | 19,804.88 | |
| Directors', auditors' & Hongkong agency fees ..... | 8,275.00 | 86,055.39 |
| Profit and Loss Account. | | |
| Balance at Credit of this account ..... | | 176,059.95 |
| | Tls.... | 6,787,815.34 |

*Assets.*

| 1907. April 30th. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Property Account. | | | | |
| Land:— | *Mow. fds. li. poes.* | | | |
| "Old" Dock, as per title deeds | 20 | 2 | 8 | 9 |
| "Cosmopolitan" Dock, as per title deeds..... | 162 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| "International" Dock, as per title deeds ..... | 127 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| "Tunkadoo" Dock ..... | 35 | 6 | 9 | 5 |
| "New" Dock title deeds... ..... | 48 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| Pootung Engine Works, as per title deeds..... | 54 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| Total ..... | 448 | 8 | 5 | 9 |

Value Tls. 1,729,419.03

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Docks, Bundings, Wharves & Walls: "Old" Dock ..... "Cosmopolitan" Dock ..... "International" Dock..... "Tunkadoo" Dock ..... "New" Dock ..... Pootung Engine Works..... | | 1,239,906.27 |
| Harbour Moorings ..... | | 23,355.72 |
| Buildings: At all Establishments..... ..... | | 467,511.85 |
| Machinery and Plant: At all Establishments..... | | 1,125,916.91 |
| Tools, Patterns and Gear: At all Establishments..... | | 108,681.28 |
| Steamers, Launches and Vessels... | | 189,500.00 |
| Pontoons, Steam-Dredgers, Pile-drivers, etc. ..... | | 73,122.92 |
| Furniture: Office and Drawing Office Furniture, drawing materials and appliances, plans, etc..... | | 19,554.00 |
| Stock Account. Value of Materials on hand ..... | | 1,122,978.84 |
| Sundry Debtors. Accounts in course of collection, etc. (including Tls. 12,503.45 secured by a Promissory Note dated 7/9/1905)..... | | 231,218.65 |
| Value of completed portion of unfinished work on hand, less instalments received on account ..... ..... | | 87,959.00 |
| Investments and Deposits. | Shares. | |
| 6 North-China Insurance Co., Ltd. | " | |
| 22 Hall & Holtz Ltd. | " | |
| 11 Yangtsze Insce. Association Ltd. | " | |
| 1 Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. | " | |
| 10 Canton Insurance Office Ltd. | " | |
| 128 Shanghai Mutual Teleph. Co. Ltd. | " | |
| 5 Shanghai Ice C. S. & R. Co. Ltd. | " | |
| 5 Kochien Transportation & Tow. Boat Co, Ltd. | " | |
| 3 Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., debentures... .....Tls. | 17,416.24 | |
| *Note*:—There is a small contingent Liability for uncalled Capital on certain of above investments. | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Fixed Deposits .....200,000.00 | | |
| Telegram Deposit..... | 175.00 | |
| Mortgage on China Inland Water Works (7 %..... | 122,759.94 | 340,352.18 |
| Cash. In hand .....Tls. | 108.48 | |
| On current account with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..... | 28,221.21 | 28,329.68 |
| | Tls..... | 6,787,815.34 |

JAS. H. OSBORNE,
Secretary.

JOHN PRENTICE
A. M. MARSHALL } Directors.
JAMES JOHNSTON

Shanghai, 13th July, 1907.

## A DISPUTED ACCOUNT.

FOR SUPPLIES SOLD.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court on the 30th ulto., before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Cheung Chan, trading as the Kwong Wo firm, grocers, of No. 17 Aberdeen, sued the Wong Fat firm, and Li Ping Nan, Li Ki, and U Bang, partners in the said firm, for the recovery of the sum of $57.78, being the amount of balance due for goods sold and delivered, by the plaintiffs to the defendants.

Mr. R. Harding appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, appeared for the first defendant, Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appearing for the third.

Plaintiff said that he kept a grocer's shop at Aberdeen. In the fourth moon of this year one Choi Kui brought the defendants to the shop, and said they had a contract to build a retaining wall, and asked plaintiff to supply them with provisions while they were there. Plaintiff agreed to do so and made out a pass book, in which were entered the goods supplied. The goods were for the stone-cutters and bricklayers. Plaintiff produced his account book which showed the amount due. When the amount of the account rose to $77.78 he applied for payment, and Li Ping paid him $10 on account. Later he asked for another payment and all the defendants said if he asked them for any more they would beat him. Upon examining the book it was found that there were 30 or 40 blank pages between the defendants' entries and the next, which plaintiff explained by saying they were kept like that to keep the accounts separate.

To Mr. d'Almada e Castro plaintiff said that when the defendants threatened to beat him he laid a complaint at the Police Station.

Mr. Goldring: Do you know a man named—?

Plaintiff: No, I do not.

Mr. Goldring: Wait till the questions are asked before you answer them, it's more usual. (Laughter).

For the defence it was held that the defendants were not the masters of the Wing Fat firm, but merely foremen of the works. It was a man named Li Tak who owed the money, but the plaintiff had the two defendants Li Ki and U Hang arrested because they would not pay the money.

His Honour said that he must give judgment for plaintiff against the firm and Li Ping Nan, and for the defendants Li Ki and U Hang, and if Li Ping Nan thinks he has claim he can come down on them for contribution.

## HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

We are officially informed that, subject to audit, the directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of 8%=$4.00 per share; pass $100,000 to Special Account, and carry forward about $490,000.

## THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

UNREST IN THE PROVINCES.

[*N. C. D. News.*]

Tokio, July 24.

Seoul is reported to be quiet again and the shops are re-opening. In the province, however, there are symptoms of unrest, and there is talk of annihilating Japanese Officials or attacking Japanese residents. A train has been attacked near Phonyang and the telegraph wire near Seoul has been cut.

Arrest of members of the Court on the charge of intrigue continues.

I am able to state on reliable authority that at the meeting of the Cabinet in Tokio yesterday it was not found necessary to reconsider the fundamental policy decided upon by the Cabinet on July 8. Japan requires substantial administrative powers in Korea, but will refrain from precipitous action. Marquis Ito formally represents Japan in the forthcoming negotiations. Viscount Hayashi is not invested with authority to carry out negotiations.

It was decided at yesterday's Council that there was no immediate necessity to dispatch troops to Korea, but it is understood that preparations are on foot for all eventualities.

The Prime Minister and the Minister of War had prolonged audience of the Emperor this morning.

THE FATEFUL DEPUTATION.

The following account of the fateful Korean Deputation to the Hague appears in the *Japan Gazette*:—

Intrigues mooted of late years by Japanese and foreign adventurers in Korea were not necessarily intended to restore Korea's independence, but mostly to draw money for their private purposes. The so-called self-strengthening society, Japanese debts redemption propaganda, Christian Y.M.C.A., etc., were utilized by them. Provincial canvassing as well as newspapers were undertaken for that purpose. Notorious foreigners, drew, in the meantime, no small amount of money. The Resident-General Ito enacted the regulations for the control of palace admittance, but about twenty Household officials still survived in the Court in favour of the intriguers against the Japanese régime. A Household official then stepped out to suggest to the Emperor the advisability of resorting to the Hague Conference for Korea's independence. Herein originates the mock deputation to the Hague. Mr. Hulbert, accompanied by an unknown Korean accomplice, hastily evacuated Seoul for Vladivostok, where they spent five days. After staying ten days in St. Petersburg, they travelled further and attempted in vain to induce the Paris *Temps* to publish their mission and credentials. With a so-called Secretary of the State Council, Judge of the Supreme Court and Secretary of the St. Petersburg Legation, they arrived at The Hague two days before the provisional conference. This time the party succeeded in publishing in the Conference *Gazette* their credentials, but other respectable journalists could not afford to be deceived by the mock deputation. M. Nelidoff and other delegates peremptorily declined to receive the Korean deputation, and they came to understand that their attempt was untenable. Resident-General Ito was aware of this outcome several months ago, and on hearing that the mock deputation was producing the so-called Imperial credentials he prepared for vigorous steps, which may now, once for all, dispose of deep-rooted corruption in the Korean Court.

## PITY THE POOR BACHELORS.

Bangkok is not the only place in the Far East where the poor bachelor is more or less handicapped for luxuries of domestic comfort, which the married man can usually enjoy. At the present time the bachelor, whose duties call him to these sunny and serene shores, must either choose between an hotel or a solitary existence, in bachelorhood, in some unfitted dwelling erected for families or other accommodation. The first alternative has its disadvantages, and is almost as cheerless as the second which is generally the one chosen. There are probably many men now dwelling in single solitude in the fashion of Diogenes in his barrel, and some others whose luxurious loneliness would be gladly exchanged for a comfortable home under the influence and supervision of a kind, attentive boarding mistress.

Bangkok has hardly yet attained a position in which a boarding-house scheme would meet with success. But that can only be tested by actual experiment. We have two or three very excellent hotels in Bangkok, but they are not specially run for the accommodation of our local bachelors. One need not, perhaps, dilate on that ever fruitful source of bachelor discontent, the vagaries of the cook and the peculiar ways of the "boys." They are a continual source of irritation.

A well conducted boarding house would remedy this daily petty annoyance while at the same time improving the table. Unfortunately, there is no single residence in Bangkok adopted to such a scheme, and everyday sees the native speculator and builder erecting other than suitable houses for such purposes. The idea is, nevertheless, a good one, and is worth careful consideration by those chiefly interested in pleasant and wholesome residence in Bangkok.

While, however, giving our voice for the better housing and increased comfort of the bachelor, there may be added a word in season, on the lack of accommodation for families in Bangkok. The bachelor has, at least, a fair choice as things go in this country, but Benedicts are woefully handicapped in the matter of suitable residences. Builders appear to imagine that Bangkok is for-ever to remain a land of 'single blessedness.' They ignore completely the needs of the married while erecting mansions for the 'garcons' and the 'pigeons.' Native speculators allow native contractors to erect the most grotesque and unsuitable buildings for residences in Siam and then wonder at the bad taste of Europeans in not occupying them. And hence it is that one sees on some of the best sites in Bangkok and in the suburbs new houses falling to decay some of which have even never been occupied. The money employed in building several of such 'follies' might as well have been thrown in the river, for we would in that case have no unsightly and useless buildings disfiguring the prospect of Siamese scenery. There is need for better residences than now exist in Bangkok for the heavy rents paid, and when the right sort of houses are erected they will attract good tenants and prove a remunerative manner of investing capital in Bangkok.—*Siam Free Press.*

## A VICTIM OF A GOVERNOR'S PANIC.

The following is a short sketch of the unfortunate Madame Ts'in Ch'ing, late teacher and Vice-Directress of the Mingtao Girls' School of Shaohsing, who was, the other day, executed by a panic-stricken Governor and his henchman, the prefect Kuei of that city, without the least jot of incriminating evidence to justify even imprisonment, much less death. Madame Ts'in Ch'ing was a native of Shan yinhsien, Chekiang, and at her death was twenty-eight years of age. Her father had been at one time a prefect of Honan, and she herself was married at an early age to a scion of one of the most honourable and wealthy families of that province. The late lady's husband is still living and is in Peking as a third-class secretary in one of the great departments of State. During the first year of marriage the young couple were most affectionate towards each other and lived happily together. She bore him two sons and subsequently taking advantage of the railway facilities of the province went to Japan to study. Whilst there she apparently imbibed very advanced views and wrote her husband many passionate letters on reform. The husband replied by entreating her to be more moderate in her ideas and this was the rift in the ute which finally led to a disavowal by the husband and a mutual agreement of separation between the two. Whilst in Japan the year before last it happened that the Japanese Government desired to make certain changes concerning the registration, etc., of Chinese students in that country. It will be remembered a meeting was called amongst the students to protest against the measure. There Madame Ts'in Ch'ing made an impassioned speech before nearly 8,000 students and by her eloquence carried the vast audience almost off their feet. The applause given her was magnificent and there and then the students vowed that they would return at once to China if their protests were not attended to. On her return to China she inaugurated a "Woman's Paper" in Shanghai. Her father died a few years ago, and her mother only last January. Her eldest brother is a substantive district magistrate in an adjoining province, while her second elder brother remains at home to take charge of family property. Both of them have been against their sister's politics and she frequently received letter upbraiding her for her advanced views. She also inaugurated a gymnasium in Shaohsing and assisted in starting the Tatung School of that city to the support of which she subscribed out of her private means $2,000. During the annual summer examinations and exercises at this school last year Madame Ts'in Ch'ing gave an eloquent address before the School, Kuei the prefect of Shaohsing, and subsequently the unfortunate lady's executioner, also being present. In commemoration of this speech of Madame Ts'in Ching, prefect Kuei presented an adulatory tablet to her praising her eloquence. She received a fair Chinese education and was fairly well acquainted with English and Japanese. Her purse was free to all deserving students and she was a good horsewoman. Such was her fame as a conversationalist throughout China that many Chinese scholars of high degree and attainments went specially to Shaohsing to call upon her and have speech with her—thus ruthlessly trampling down the ancient custom of no social intercourse between the sexes outside immediate relatives. This unfortunate lady was no admirer or adherent of the Anti-Monarchists of Sun Yat-sen. As a matter of fact, although advanced in views in regard to the political progress of her country she was no revolutionary in the sense of that word at all.

When arrested by prefect Kuei she was entirely ignorant, and indeed innocent, of the charges which were brought against her. Asked whether she, a woman, was an Associate Director of the Tatung School, she replied, "Why, Your Honour, were you not yourself present during a speech I made in that very school last summer, and did not your Honour of your own initiative bestow upon me a gilded tablet upon which were engraved words eulogizing me for my share in starting this school? It was because of the countenance your Honour gave to my feeble endeavours that encouraged me to do more for my native city." Asked whether she corresponded with Hsü Hsi-lin, the reply was that she knew Hsü Hsi-lin merely as a fellow-citizen and that she had only met him once, which was in Shanghai. She had never corresponded with Hsü Hsi-lin; but if any letters had been discovered purporting to that effect they were forgeries.

Question—Where is your husband?

Answer—We have been separated for many years and I know nothing of him; either whether he is alive or dead at this moment.

Question—Have you married again?

Answer—Having left my first husband for principle's sake, why should I seek another?

Producing some lines of poetry written and composed by his victim, Kuei asked her whether there was any revolutionary sentiment in them. The reply was that there was none; although following the literary fashions of the day there were certain lines making fun of the ignorance and timidity of the powers that be in relation to granting a constitution and such like needed reforms and that she was not the only one who had done this. Finally, in order to get her to "confess" and give the names of her "fellow-conspirators" the heroic lady was tortured in several ways, but all to no effect. She had none, she said, and she was perfectly loyal. "You may kill me for crimes of which I am both innocent and ignorant. But the day will come to prove that I am innocent and that you all will be sorry for what you have done." Having said this much the officials could get nothing more from her. She quietly obeyed when told to sit or stand, but she refused all food. The same evening of her arrest the unfortunate lady was executed. Truth must out and it has been discovered that absolutely nothing incriminating was discovered against Madame Ts'in Ch'ing. She was simply a victim at the hands of Governor Chang Tseng-yang at Hangchow, who, panic-stricken at possible revolution in Chekiang province, ordered the lady's summary decapitation merely on the recommendation of the prefect Kuei, who, having eulogized the lady in her days of popularity, deserves, therefore, the same fate. As a miserable excuse this man tries now to saddle Madame Ts'in Ching, with the mob emeute at Chenghsien the other day, which we may state was quieted as soon as the additional taxes were taken off. All the principal members of the native Press now demand the execution not only of perfect Kuei but also of Governor Chang Tseng-yang. A Hangchow dispatch now states that Governor Chang Tseng-yang has asked to be relieved of his Governorship probably because he knows that his recent actions will bring about a strong movement again him throughout the country and that the censors are already getting to work to call him to account.—*N. C. D. News.*

OWING to the drought in Yunnan H. E. Viceroy Hsi Liang, in the absence of other sources of income, has asked the Throne to allow him to open an office for the sale of substantive official rank, the sale to stop as soon as the sum of one million taels has been obtained.

## ACTION FOR SLANDER.

### $1,000 DAMAGES CLAIMED.

A case for slander was heard in the Supreme Court, on the 31st ulto., before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in Summary Jurisdiction, in which Lau Sik Ying, of No. 8, Circular Pathway, Victoria, sued Chan Hang Tong, of No. 84 Connaught Road, Victoria, boarding house keeper. The claim was that the plaintiff had suffered damage by the defendant falsely and maliciously speaking and publishing of the plaintiff on 17th July, 1907, to Cheng Shi, Cheung Shi, and Chan Shi, the words following, that is to say, "Lau Sik Ying has stolen from me $300."

For this the plaintiff claimed $1,000.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

Mr. Brutton said that this was a claim for slander under the following circumstances. On the 17th ulto., the defendant went to the plaintiff's house and asked if he was in. On being told he was not, the defendant said that the plaintiff had stolen from his pocket $300, and defendant intended to have him arrested. This was said in the presence of the three parties named, who were the wife, the first and the second concubine of the plaintiff. Cheung Shi, in the absence of the plaintiff, who was late in getting to Court, corroborated Mr. Brutton's statement of the case, and said that after using the words recorded the defendant left, but returned later with an Englishman and a Chinaman, but she did not know if they were policemen. They asked for the plaintiff and on being told he was out they searched the place, opening drawers and so on, but did not find anything or take anything away. Defendant then repeated the words the subject matter of this action.

Witness was not shaken in cross-examination.

Cheung Shi said she was the wife of the plaintiff, and told the same story as the last witness.

Mr. Grist (in cross-examination): Weren't the bailiffs in your house for execution six times last year, and four times the year before?

Witness: I have only lately come from the country and do not know anything about these things.

Plaintiff, who had now come to Court, denied the charge of theft.

To Mr. Grist, witness said he sometimes went to defendant's house; and did so on the 17th July. He went into a room, but did not know if it was defendant's private room. Finding he was not there he went into the other room where he found the defendant taking his rice. He did not go inside the room, but merely looked in from the door. He had been in this Court before. Last year his goods were sold on execution. In the year before his goods were sold three times.

Mr. Grist: In 1905 you were summoned by your ricksha coolie for wages?

Witness: I made a mistake that time. (Laughter).

Mr. Grist: And on the morning of the day on which the case was to come on you had your coolie arrested on a charge of larceny and the case was dismissed against you on account of his inability to appear?

Witness: Well, this was the way of it—

His Honour: Never mind about the way of it; let's have the truth.

Mr. Grist: Yes, or no?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Grist: And later the coolie got judgment against you for his wages the case being restored?

Witness: I do not remember that.

Mr. Grist: And you don't remember taking this money?

Witness: Oh, I should remember anything like that. (Laughter).

Mr. Grist: You have a very short memory haven't you?

Witness: I don't know.

Mr. Brutton: That's my case, my Lord.

Mr. Grist said the defence was a denial of the use of the words complained of. He admitted that when he discovered his loss he reported the matter to the police. His suspicions fell upon the plaintiff.

Defendant said he hung up his coat in one room while he went into another to take his rice. In his coat pocket was a roll of $300. While he was taking his rice plaintiff came in and said he was looking for witness. He had been in his other room but did not find him so went to where he took his rice. When witness was finished he returned to the other room and taking his coat he discovered the loss of the $300. He suspected the plaintiff, but wanted to ask him about it; that was why he went to his house. He saw the three women but did not know who they were, and he did not tell them what he wanted the plaintiff for.

To Mr. Brutton, witness said he was not excited about the loss.

Mr. Brutton: It is an everyday occurrence with you to lose $300?

Witness: No, it is not. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brutton: And you did not accuse the defendant in the presence of the three women of having stolen your $300?

Witness: No, I had no right to talk to them about such things.

Mr. Brutton: No, but you did, right or not right. You suspected the plaintiff of having stolen the money and you immediately rushed off to his house and accused him before the three women?

Witness: Well, I suspected him, but I could not bring it home to him.

Mr. Brutton: And you accused him to the Police?

Witness: I told the police that I suspected him, as he was the only person who went into my room.

Mr. Grist said he had the servant to prove that plaintiff was the only person who entered that room on that day.

His Honour: I don't want to hear him, I'll hear what you have to say.

Mr. Grist said the story was a trumped up one, got up when he knew the police were after him. It had been shown that he was always in want of money, and finding the coast clear, he helped himself to the $300. It had been contended that the plaintiff was incapable of making up such a case. However that might be, he was capable of having his coolie arrested on the morning his case was set for hearing. Mr. Grist submitted that the whole thing was a fabrication and asked for judgment for defendant with costs.

His Honour: There is only the question of damages; I'll hear you on that Mr. Brutton.

Mr. Brutton: I leave it in your Lordship's hands.

That closed the case.

In giving judgment his Honour said the balance of probability was decidedly in favour of the plaintiff. The defendant loses $300, and in his wrath rushes over to plaintiff's house and there accuses him of the theft to the women, using the slanderous words complained of. Upon the question of damages, of course, the plaintiff had gone too far when he claimed $1,000 damages—that was altogether out of the question. His Honour did not think he had much reputation to be damaged, and thought the justice of the case would be met by giving judgment for $100 damages and costs.

Judgment entered accordingly.

The plaintiff and his satellites left the Court a mass of smiles.

## WUCHOW NOTES.

### FORESHORE QUESTION.

*[From Our Own Correspondent.]*

Wuchow, 29th July.

The foreshore question has been revived and some activity is being shown by the native officials in attempting to settle this outstanding grievance. During the last few days, Mr. Lee has been engaged in surveying the foreshore and making a foreshore chart in which the various boundaries of foreshore rights are clearly defined. Mr. Lee has been employed by the Taotai for this work, and is a Chinese student who received his training in America. An amicable settlement of the vexed foreshore rights question will eagerly be welcomed by all the parties concerned.

### NAVAL.

H. M. S. *Moorhen* returned to Wuchow last Thursday after an unsuccessful attempt to get up to Nanning. The *Moorhen* got up as far as Kwai Hsien and laid there for nearly a week waiting for a rise of water. The river, however, fell and it was deemed advisable to give up the attempt and return to Wuchow. The German gunboat *Tsingtau* succeeded in getting to Nanning, but she is likely to be detained there for some considerable time unless there is an exceptional rise in the river. The *Moorhen* gave a display of rockets, coloured lights, etc., to the native community of Wuchow on Thursday night, and the crowd apparently enjoyed the spectacle, judging from the roars of delight that greeted each rocket.

### NANNING IMPROVEMENTS.

A gentleman, who has just returned from Nanning, speaks in glowing terms of the rapid improvements he noticed in the new port. The foreign settlement is about a quarter of a mile square and is neatly divided by four wide roads. The roads are described as excellent, being made of concrete and cement, and are 32 feet wide. Great activity is being displayed in completing various buildings in course of construction and the settlement when finished may be considered as a distinct tribute to Taotai Têng's initiative and judgment. A big building for the Board of Works has already been completed and the lower half of the building contains various, airy and commodious offices. The upper floor has been given to the Commissioner of Customs as a dwelling house until such time as a foreign-built house is completed for the Customs.

Taotai Têng of Nanning has associated himself with all these improvements, but it is said that he is transferred to Canton to take up the post of Salt Commissioner. His successor has not yet been appointed.

## BANKRUPTCY.

At the Supreme Court, last Wednesday, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction, the matter of Lam Pak Leung, *alias* Leung Kau Man, *ex parte* Lam Woo was called on for his Honour's decision. In this matter it will be remembered that Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., applied for an order, on behalf of the Yee Shun Hen Kee firm, that the $3,000 paid on the 6th December, 1906, to the Official Receiver, and which sum formed part of the interest of the debtor as a partner in the partnership property be paid to the said Yee Shun Hen Kee.

His Honour said that after considering the matter he could only decide that the application must be refused.

## ROBBING A MONEY-CHANGER'S SHOP.

### THIEF MAKES A POOR HAUL.

Last Tuesday night, when the money-changing shops were about to put up their shutters for the night, a passing coolie thought he saw his opportunity to grow rich suddenly. Lounging about outside No. 435, Queen's Road West, he kept an eye on the accountant in charge of the shop. As soon as his back was turned the coolie grabbed up a roll of coin and sprinted down the road for all he was worth. But Nemesis in the shape of a small boy who happened to be lounging outside this shop and was an eye-witness to the incident, raised the hue and cry. He followed in the footsteps of the fleeing thief, who ran into the arms of a district watchman lower down the road. During his sprint the searcher after wealth threw away his packet of ill-gotten gains, these being recovered later, and proved to be no more than a roll of fifty one-cent pieces.

At the Central Police Station he gave his name as Chen Cheung, no address and no occupation. On Wednesday morning he was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, with the theft of the fifty cents. On pleading guilty to the charge, his Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

## A STRUGGLE WITH A DEVIL FISH.

The *Japan Times* gives the following account of a struggle between a couple of Japanese boys and a monster devil fish:—

In books on the mysteries of the deep, an octopus of a size huge enough to embrace a sea-going ship in its sucking arms is not a stranger. Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, a creature of such monstrous dimensions is a thing of extreme rarity and when one is found it will be well to avoid its acquaintance, unless one understands jujitsu. Interesting news comes from Hiroshima, noted for its floating park. About 350 yards to the west of the park is a great rock, in shape like a rudder, which tradition makes the haunt of a giant devil fish. The rock is accessible on foot from the beach and thither came some days ago two local urchins, Kurakichi and Yasukichi, on their afternoon excursion. Kurakichi was the first to spy what appeared to be the tip of an arm of a good sized octopus, holding on to the rock just above the water. Making a stealthy approach the boy made a quick grab at the tentacle, but no sooner had he touched the object than up shot from under water another arm, which laid its hold across Kurakichi's shoulders. Then flew out one more, which wound itself tightly round Kurakichi's body, and shrieks and a struggle for freedom followed. When Yasukichi came to the rescue his friend was already in a helpless condition. The monster probably saw through the water in which it was hidden, for it lifted another tentacle and took off Yasukichi's arms in its sucking grasp. Yasukichi made as brave a fight of it as a boy of twelve could do, and he is a well developed boy. Perhaps the monster had not as good a foothold as it might have had or perhaps it thought it had given a scare to the urchins to let him alone in the precincts sacred to his monstership; any way, after a few minutes tug it loosened its hold on the boy, and with a splash withdrew its arms under the brine. Kurakichi, who is of the same age as his rescuer, had to be carried home by his friend, and when his body was examined afterward it was covered over with spots of purple and blue. The boys say the thickest part of the creature's tentacles visible out of the water was about the size of their thigh.

## HONGKONG v. LUZON SUGAR.

### BEATEN ON OWN GROUND.

The matter of Messrs. Smith, Bell and Company's protest against the purchase of sugar by the Chief Commissary of the Division in Hongkong appears to be closed. The Chief Commissary, Colonel Dravo, has had the last say. From the information returned by him through channels to the Governor-General it would appear, says the *Manila Times*, that neither Smith, Bell and Company nor the Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., the firms who protested, had expressed a desire to sell the Army any sugar within the last three years or so. In the memorandum to General Wood, submitted by Colonel Dravo as the final argument, there appears this wording:

"Since November, 1906, no proposal to furnish sugar to the Army has been received from Smith, Bell and Company or from the Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., nor has the subsistence department been furnished with any samples or any information in regard to their ability to supply the Army with sugar. If, as Smith, Bell and Company say in their letter, the Hongkong refineries are sending sugar to the markets here in Manila, paying the duty thereon, and selling it at a cheaper rate than the refineries here are able to produce it, I do not see how their suggestion herein, that the free entry of all sugars bought under contract with any government department be removed, would in any way benefit them in any transactions with the government they may contemplate in the future. "The elevation in the tariff duty is a matter for congressional action."

## THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

### LEAVE TO APPEAL REFUSED.

In the Appellate Jurisdiction Court last Wednesday, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, for himself and on behalf of the Chief Justice delivered the following judgments in the case of Long Kee *versus* Ng Kwai, which is known as the fraudulent mortgage case. In this case it was held that both parties had been swindled, but as there was contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff in leaving the title deeds of the property about in his home in such a way as to enable any evilly-disposed persons to get possession of them, he was ordered to pay the costs of the defendant. Against this decision he appealed, and lost, and followed it up with a motion to appeal to the Privy Council, in which motion he was again unsuccessful.

The judgments were as follows:—The jurisdiction given to this Court to give leave to appeal to the King in Council does not involve the exercise of any discretion as is the case where leave to appeal to the Full Court is given by the judge in first instance in a case where such leave is necessary as on a question of costs. The only duties which the Court has imposed upon it is to see that the case falls within the terms of the order in council as interpreted by the Judicial Committee and that the procedure as to giving security, etc. is properly carried out. We do not think that in this case there is strictly speaking an "issue" between the parties. If there is any issue at all it is really between the would-be appellant and the Court, which has upheld the exercise of a discretion as to awarding costs by the judge in the Court below. The fact that in the further exercise of his discretion leave was given to appeal to the Full Court, does not as it seems to us alter the nature. Apart from this we think the current of authority is against an appeal being allowed on questions of costs, even though the case could be put so high as that the Court or Judge had no jurisdiction to depart from the ordinary rule that a successful litigant is entitled to his costs from the losing party. There is no case on all fours with the present. But the questions involved seems to fall within the general principle enunciated in the case cited. This refusal of leave to appeal however works no hardship on the plaintiff, for as was hinted he may petition the King in council for special leave to appeal. Should he do so and it is refused on the grounds which induce is to refuse it he will not be in so bad a predicament as he could be if we gave him leave should judgment go against him on the hearing. Should he succeed his rights will be fully protected by the order made by the Judicial Committee. Leave refused with costs.

## MOTOR CARS IN THE NORTH OF SIAM.

No one would have thought that Northern Siam offered scope enough in the way of roads, for motor car driving, but by all accounts, the inhabitants are keeping abreast of the times in this respect as well as in other modern luxuries. According to the *Siam Free Press*, Chiengmai can now boast of a half dozen splendid motor cars, and this number is likely to increase and multiply as time goes on, and roads will extend. Of recent years the town of Chiengmai has been increasing in size and importance, and trade continues to flourish in such a manner that the number of foreign business firms continue to increase rapidly. Important public works in the way of buildings, and road making are being pushed ahead. Besides the town roads, there are two country routes which afford splendid drives in motor-cars. One of these roads leads from Chiengmai to Lampoon which is about a day's journey on foot. The other leads from Chiengmai to the town of Doisaket which is also about a day's journey. These two are the principal roads to which the motors take. They are broad and well metalled, and it is to be hoped that in the course of time other similar roads, leading to other districts, will be made.

When can Chiengmai be reached by motor car from Bangkok? is a question frequently asked, but difficult to answer. Some go so far as to say that owing to the mountains and valleys to be traversed and waterways to be spanned, the idea is out of the question as a road leading all the way from Bangkok to Chiengmai is impossible. We should like however to have better authority on this point.

At present, pedestrain locomotion takes eight days to go from Chiengmai to Muangtern *vîa* Muang Lee, and from there to Raheng four days, and from Raheng to Kampong four days and from Kampong to Paknampoh six days. At the latter place the train can be reached for Bangkok. Natives are in the habit of making the foregoing long journeys while carrying their merchandise and other goods by bullock carts or on the backs of mules.

It would seem therefore that the construction of a good road for a great part of the way is possible.

It is hoped that the railway will reach Chiengmai in about six years more, though some very great difficulties will have to be surmounted in bridging, tunnelling, and filling up.

Before that time, however, other northern provinces are likely to follow the lead of Chiengmai in introducing the motor car, and this in itself is a good omen as it means new roads which are bound to extend and connect in the course of time, and thus the North and South will be brought closer together sooner, perhaps, than had been ever anticipated, even by the most enthusiastic motorist in Siam.

## THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LD.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the eleventh ordinary annual meeting to be held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ld., Queen's Buildings, on Thursday, the 8th day of August, 1907, at 3 p.m., is as follows:—

The general managers have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1907.

#### ACCOUNTS.

The balance at the credit of profit and loss account, after writing off $3,100.14 for depreciation and including $752.11 brought forward from last year, is $23,260.41 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To place to Reserve Fund | $10,000.00 |
| „ pay a dividend of 15% on ordinary shares | 5,940.00 |
| „ General managers' remuneration | 2,000.00 |
| „ pay a further dividend of 5% on ordinary shares | 1,980.00 |
| „ pay $19.80 per share on 100 Founders' shares | 1,980.00 |
| „ carry forward to new account | 1,360.41 |
| | $23,260.41 |

#### AUDITOR.

The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. F. Maitland in the absence of Mr. W. H. Potts. Mr. W. H. Potts offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

#### BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1907.

*Liabilities.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Capital 9,000 ordinary shares of $10, of which $4 per share paid | $39,600.00 | |
| 100 Founders' shares of $10 fully paid | 1,000.00 | |
| | | $ 40,600.00 |
| „ Reserve Fund | | 25,000.00 |
| „ Sundry creditors | | 32,903.71 |
| „ Unclaimed dividends | | 1,139.90 |
| „ Profit and loss account balance | | 23,260.41 |
| | | $122,904.02 |

*Assets.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Launches | $ 16,244.98 | |
| *Less* written off | 2,393.35 | $13,851.63 |
| „ Furniture and fittings | 1,801.48 | |
| *Less* written off | 706.79 | 1,094.69 |
| „ Value of material on hand in Hongkong, Singapore & Shanghai | | 72,623.42 |
| „ Unexpired portion of insurance policies | | 648.03 |
| „ Sundry debtors | | 30,206.65 |
| „ Cash with Bankers | | 4,456.65 |
| „ Cash in hand | | 22.95 |
| | | $122,904.02 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31ST MAY, 1907.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Bad debts | $ 98.10 |
| „ Auditor's fee | 100.00 |
| „ Depreciation for year ending 31st May | 3,100.14 |
| „ Balance | 23,260.41 |
| | $26,558.65 |
| By Balance from last account | $ 752.11 |
| „ Transfer fee | 4.00 |
| „ Interest | 130.36 |
| „ Profit on trading | 25,672.18 |
| | $26,558.65 |

## THE SHANGHAI JAPANESE VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

The old Japanese Company S.V.C. is defunct and a new company, starting under the most favourable auspices, has taken its place on the strength of the Corps. The old unit was never a success and there were several reasons for the disappointing results. In the first place the members were not of the best material available in the Settlements, they had no capable company instructor and they did not enter with enthusiasm upon the course of instruction provided by the permanent staff; the drill was English and they preferred the Japanese.

Nearly all Japanese have passed through a course of military training in youth or early manhood, and though the Japanese Army has been modelled on European lines, many purely Japanese characteristics have been retained, especially in all matters relating to discipline. The army, following the precedent established by the Navy, sent a number of cadets to foreign countries and on their return to Japan the observations and experiences of the military students were presented to a Board of Experts and just what was considered most applicable to the army of Japan was adopted. The result is the Japanese army of to-day—an organization possessing its own peculiar traits and attractive to the Japanese as no other military system could be.

It became plainly evident lately that the old company did not possess the elements of success and just before his departure Lt. Colonel Watson recommended that the unit be disbanded and reconstructed. The accounts were closed and settled, and the company ceased to exist. It must not be understood, however, that the old company ever evaded its responsibilities in any way beyond displaying a merely casual interest in drill and failing to become efficient, for no unit was more punctilious, otherwise, in its behaviour.

The Japanese Association next took the matter in hand and principally through the efforts of Mr. Y. Ito, President, and Mr. Hori, Hon. Sec., upwards of sixty new members, representing the best families of Japanese resident in the Settlement came forward and offered their services. Arrangements were made with the O.C., S.V.C., for the company to be drilled on Japanese lines and this was made possible by securing, as commanding officer, Lieut. Ozaki who served in the field during the full period of the Russo-Japanese war.

The Japanese Association is prepared to support the new company strongly and our leading Japanese residents evidently view the future success of the company as a matter of national honour, says a writer in the *N. C. D. News*. That the members themselves are zealous is beyond doubt and one had but to observe the glowing enthusiasm shown in the Nippon Yushen Kaisha Buildings during the inaugural ceremony on Wednesday evening to lose all doubt of their future success of Volunteers. They are a smart active body of men and under the instruction of their experienced officer will, without doubt, soon be taking a prominent position in the S.V.C.

## SIR FREDERICK LUGARD.

### ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. D. News*, of 26th ulto., says:—His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G. and Lady Lugard, accompanied by Miss Brackenbury, who is on her way to Hongkong to be married to Captain P. H. M. Taylor, A. D. C. to the Governor, arrived at Woosung yesterday by the R. M. S. *Empress of Japan* and came up to Shanghai on the tender *Alexandra* which reached the P. & O. jetty at 1.15 p.m. They were met by Sir Pelham Warren, Mr. D. Landale and Mr. E. B. Skottowe and were entertained by Mr. Landale at luncheon at Ewo. In the afternoon a visit was paid to the Ewo Filature and to other points of interest in the Settlement. Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard left by the mail tender at 6.30 p.m. and continued their journey to Hongkong.

## JAPAN AND KOREA.

### THE PEOPLE ANGRY AT THE ABDICATION.

### JAPANESE TROOPS CALLED OUT.

### CORONATION OF THE NEW EMPEROR.

The following is from the *Japan Chronicle* of 21st July:—

Premier Li has forwarded a copy of the Imperial Rescript for the Emperor's abdication, with the request that the matter be formally communicated to all the Powers.

On Friday afternoon the Emperor of Korea entrusted Marquis Ito with full authority to take all means for the suppression of disturbances.

When the publication of the news of the abdication of the Emperor of Korea was made known large crowds were assembled in front of the Daihan gate of the Imperial Palace. The leaders declared that the people desired to address a memorial to the throne and signatures were being written in blood by the supporters of the proposal. A number of Japanese house were stoned. The Imperial Palace was being guarded by the Korean troops and Japanese and Korean police under the command of the Japanese Inspectors. Troops and police in bodies of about ten at a time were patrolling in the precincts of the Palace.

The crowds had increased to tens of thousands on Thursday night, showing signs of disturbance, some of them urging the massacre of the Ministers of State.

A later telegram from Seoul dated the 19th instant states that large numbers of the crowds in front of the Daihan gate have gone away, but a body of men, who declare themselves to be ready to die, under the name of the "Doyukai," has appeared. The people assembled at Chongno and other places are rapidly increasing in number. The Doyukai men have posted placards in prominent places and the excitement has greatly increased. They have not yet done any harm, but the situation is more serious than in the previous night. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Japanese officer on horseback appeared in the proximity of the Daihan gate, and the police endeavoured to make way for him to pass through the crowds. This appears to have been resented by the people; an uproar ensued, and two constables were severely injured. At about 1 p.m. a mob pelted the police box at Chongno with stones and two policemen there also badly injured.

Another account says that an officer in the headquarters of the Japanese Army in Korea, who was passing near the Palace in the street, was intercepted on his course by the Korean mob. This resulted in a struggle between the police and the mob, and the two Japanese officials in the Korean police force were severely injured about the head. They were sent to the Kanjo Hospital and one of them is lying in a dangerous condition. During the struggle the Korean soldiers within the Daihan gate threw stones upon the Japanese. The mob in front of the gate dispersed in the direction of Chongno, as the Japanese police guards fired their rifles.

A dispatch dated Friday 7.40 p.m. states that firing was heard in various directions. A company of Korean troops surrounded the Police Station at Chongno and fired at it, over 10 men being wounded. The Japanese troops have been called out.

Police Inspectors Inouye and Saito were killed and over 10 more constables were wounded in the struggle which ensued. A European was also injured. The street of Chongno is said to have been covered with blood.

A later dispatch states that the Korean mob attempted to enter the Palace. The police force defended the entrance by firing their rifles, and the Japanese troops came to their assistance and repulsed the angry crowd.

The wounded, who have been placed in the Kanjo Hospital, are 13 Japanese, 6 Korean and 2 Chinese. The Japanese settlement is free from disturbance.

A battery of the Japanese artillery at Yongsan entered Seoul at 4 to yesterday morning.

The students of the Kensei Gakko (Military Staff College), over 200 in number, were assembled on a hill in the rear of the Palace early yesterday morning. It was stated that they were discussing a proposal to attack the offices of various Government departments and the Japanese.

A Seoul message of the 19th instant states that about 400 members of the Ilchin-hoi began patrolling around the Palace from about sunset for the protection of the Ministers.

The anti-Japanese Koreans were assembled in thousands in the proximity of the Daihan gate. From about 10 o'clock p.m. the members of the Young Men's Christian Association began to address the crowds in the street near the Palace, and the crowds were rapidly increasing. The Palace was strongly guarded by the Korean Police force, who did not order the mob to disperse. A slight struggle took place between the Japanese police and the mob. All the Japanese police under the advisers to the Police were called out at 11.30 p.m.

Further messages dispatched yesterday morning announce that at 4 a.m. yesterday the ceremony of the coronation of the Crown Prince took place in the Palace. The accession of the Prince to the Throne was, with the usual formality, announced to heaven and earth and the Imperial Predecessors, and the new Emperor received congratulations from the Ministers of State and other officials.

It is reported that Prince Pak Yong-ho, who was offered the post of Minister for the Imperial Household, has declined to accept the post.

The latest news from Seoul is that a battalion of Japanese troops has entered the Palace and are on guard to be in immediate readiness in case of emergency.

Korean soldiers armed with rifles and ammunition are constantly taking flight. It is thought they may join the mob.

The Emperor Yi Hyong of Korea, who has just abdicated, was the 26th Emperor of the present Korean dynasty. He was the third son of the late Taiwan-Kun, who figured prominently in Korean political circles and was vehemently opposed to the opening of the country some twenty years ago. King Chul-jong, the predecessor of the Emperor Yi, died without heirs, and the late Emperor was chosen as the heir, and ascended the Throne in 1864. He thus remained on the Throne for 43 years, and is now 55 years of age. The Crown Prince, who has just ascended the Throne, is 33 years old.

### A FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTION.

*[N. C. D. News.]*

Tokio, July 22.

Japanese troops remain in occupation of the powder magazines in the neighbourhood of Seoul, and are taking ammunition away from the Korean troops.

Pak Yong-hoi, Minister of the Household, two Elder Statesmen and a few higher officials were arrested this morning on a charge of inciting to riot.

Japanese journalists in Korea have held a meeting at Seoul, at which it was resolved that the abdication of the Emperor did not dispose of the Korean question, but that a fundamental solution was imperative. Marquis Ito and Viscount Hayashi, is receiving a deputation of the journalists who submitted the resolution, declared that the abdication of the Emperor was Korea's own affair, and that they were resolutely prepared to deal with the situation.

### JAPANESE DEMANDS.

Negotiations are in train, and the Japanese demands, which will shortly be presented, are reported to include a revision of the Treaty of 1905 to extend Japanese powers to domestic affairs. There is to be a clear distinction between the Court and the Government. There will be a responsible Government under the guidance of the Resident-General, while Japan will assume control of Korea's military and possibly legal affairs.

The residences of two ex-Ministers were burned to the ground this morning.

### THE ATTITUDE IN JAPAN.

Tokio, July 23.

A Conference of the Elder Statesmen and Cabinet Ministers was held this morning in Tokio to discuss the Korean situation. Martial law is practically in operation in Seoul, and it is expected that a censorship on Korean newspapers will begin from to-day.

The diplomatic and military details of the abdication have been confirmed. The abdication was proposed by the Korean Elder Statesmen and Ministers, and was intended to forestall Japanese demands in view of the Hague blunder. Japanese, both at home and in Korea, are unanimous in considering that the Emperor's abdication does not dispose of the situation in Korea, which has entirely eclipsed the San Francisco problem. A mass meeting here last night to consider the American question proved a failure, but incidentally it adopted a resolution on the Korean question.

### THE EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT.

The following telegram has been courteously communicated to us in translation, by the Japanese Vice-Consul in charge, to whom it was sent yesterday (22nd inst.) afternoon by the Japanese Government:—

Towards the evening of July 19, the Korean Minister of Justice came to the Office of the Resident-General and delivered him a message from the Korean Emperor. Viscount Hayashi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was also present. The message runs as follows:—

"I have abdicated by my own sincere desire and not through any persuasion or threats from others. For the last ten years it has been my desire to hand over the management of national affairs to the Crown Prince, but the time to do so did not come until to-day. Thinking it now, however, high time to do so, I have this day voluntarily abdicated the Throne in favour of the Crown Prince. This step is in accordance with the natural order of things and is a matter of congratulation for our country. However the ignorant people, failing to understand this principle, may have their passions aroused and attempt to create riots. The Resident-General is, therefore, requested to stop such attempts or to suppress them in case of necessity."

On the morning of July 20 at 8 a.m., the ceremony of abdication was concluded, and at 5.30 p.m. the Resident-General and the foreign Consuls-General were received in audience by the new Emperor and presented their congratulations to him. They were also given audience in a separate room by the retiring Emperor at his desire.

### THE RESIDENT-GENERAL'S POWERS.

Tokio, July 25.

Telegrams from Seoul received this morning, Thursday, report the conclusion of a new Agreement.

The Korean Premier and the Minister of Commerce, having been informed of the proposed terms in an interview with the Resident-General, took counsel with their colleagues from Tuesday night till Wednesday morning. They repaired to the Palace yesterday evening, left it at 12.30 a.m. and immediately called on the Resident-General.

The Agreement which contains seven articles, vests absolute powers of domestic administration in the Resident-General, upon whose consent the Emperor's sanction to administrative acts is made to depend.

The Agreement also provides for the engagement of Japanese as Korean officials.

### JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS.

Tokio, July 25.

It is officially announced that in view of the insufficiency of the Japanese troops actually in Korea for the protection of foreigners in case of eventualities, a part of the Kokura Division has begun to embark to-day for transportation to Fusan.

### THE TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

Tokio, July 25.

A Council meeting of Elder Statesmen and Ministers was held this morning and was followed by a Privy Coupcil in the afternoon when the new Korean Agreement was published.

This document states that the Governments of Japan and Korea, animated with the desire to develop promptly the wealth and strength of Korea and to increase the welfare of the Korean people, agree as follows:—

1.—The Government of Korea shall follow the guidance of the Resident-General in the matter of administrative improvements.

2.—Legislative enactments as well as important administrative measures are henceforth to be approved by the Resident-General.

3.—Judicial affairs are to be distinguished from ordinary administrative affairs.

4.—The appointment and the dismissal of high Korean Officers are to be subject to the consent of the Resident-General.

5.—The Government of Korea will engage as Korean officials Japanese recommended by the Resident-General.

6.—The Government of Korea undertakes not to engage foreigners without the consent of the Resident-General.

7.—The first clause in the agreement of August 22, 1904, is to be abrogated.

The principal feature of the Agreement is to be found in Articles I and II, stipulating that the guidance and approval of the Resident-General are to be the *sine qua non* in administrative and judicial affairs. Article VII refers to the abolition of the post of a Financial Adviser.

"In consequence of the extention of the Japanese mandate political leaders in Tokio are prepared to interpret this Agreement in the widest sense, and intend to avail themselves of the compact fully."

## THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

### INAUGURATION OF THE ANTI-OPIUM ASSOCIATION.

### LARGE REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th July.

On the 26th instant, the Central Anti-Opium Association was opened in the Mun Lan Shi Yuen at Ha Kau Po Street, and the opening ceremony was performed in the presence of several hundred persons. Among those present were H.E. Acting Viceroy Wu, the Acting Provincial Treasurer, Wu Hui, the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung, the Brigadier of Kwangchow Prefect, Chan Mong Tsang, the two district magistrates of Namhoi and Punyu, the proctor of the Police Department, the leading members of the gentry and the representatives of the different anti-opium societies of the various districts, etc. The band from the Salt Commissioner's yamen was present and discoursed music during the proceedings. The officials arrived at the building early in the morning. H.E. Acting Viceroy Wu, the Acting Provincial Treasurer Wu and the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung, were voted to the chair. The Viceroy was the first speaker and an address prepared by him was also read out to the assembly. At 10 o'clock in the morning all the officials were entertained at a tea party, and a photograph of those present was taken, before the officials left for their yamens. The promoters of this Association each made a speech which was followed by selections played by the foreign band. Before the proceedings ended, another group photograph was taken of all those present. Outside the building there were over a thousand people congregated, these being much interested and enthusiastic over the proceedings, and admired the decorations, etc., of the building. The building was gaily decorated with evergreens, flowers, buntings and Japanese lanterns, etc. and presented quite a pleasing effect. The walls of the building were covered with scrolls sent by the different leading institutions of the City. The proceedings passed off very enthusiastically. The Police Department sent a number of constables to keep guard and to preserve order.

To-morrow a meeting will be held at the offices of the Association when the following questions will be submitted for discussion:—(1) As the date fixed for the closing of all opium-smoking divans and opium selling establishments, etc. is close at hand, what steps are to be taken to further the cause and help the Government to carry out the regulations into effect? (2) That officials be selected to make arrangements for the opening of the hospital for the treatment of opium-smoking patients. (3) That contracts be called for, for the erection of wards at the proposed site of this hospital at Po Tak Monastery outside the northern gate.

## A MONETARY LOAN.

### AND THE SEQUEL.

Before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, in the Summary Jurisdiction Court last Thursday, Li Siu Yat, gentleman, of No. 97 Hollywood Road, brought action against the Siu Min Poa Company, and Wong Sai Cheong, partner therein, for the recovery of the sum of $260 being the amount due for money lent by the plaintiff to the defendants.

Mr. D. V. Steavenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, while Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, represented the defendants.

Mr. Steavenson, when the case was called, said he was no longer instructed.

Mr. Goldring said he was not instructed either in this matter as the defendants were in bankruptcy.

His Honour: Well, perhaps they were to go on by themselves.

Mr. Goldring: They are not here, my Lord, and it would be as well to strike out the case.

His Honour: Very well, but with leave to plaintiff to apply to have it restored. Anyway, it can be proved in bankruptcy.

Case struck out.

## THE CANCELLATION OF TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS.

### CASE IN THE JAPAN PATENT BUREAU COURT.

The Japan *Official Gazette* of the 15th ultimo publishes the decision given by the Patent Bureau Court in the claim made by Messrs. C. & E. Morton against Messrs. Taylor, Cooper, and Co., of Kobe, for the cancellation of the registration of a trade-mark registered by the latter. The following is a translation of the Patent Bureau's decision:—

"On comparing the defendants' trademark, No. 26,968, for mustard with the specimen deposited by the plaintiff we note a great resemblance in the general appearance, although there exists some difference in the details, so that these trade-marks should be recognised as identical. The plaintiffs insist that the articles for which their trade-mark is used were imported into Japan for many years before the registration of the defendants' trade-mark, and this fact was proved by Mr. M. Y. Hattori, as witness. Therefore the trade-mark No. 26,968 comes under Clause 5 of Art. 11. of the Trade-mark Law; consequently we hereby decide that the said trade-mark shall be invalid."

## THE COOK'S DILEMMA.

### NOVEL METHOD TO CATCH A THIEF.

Wong Pui, an unemployed cook, having no habitation, wandered last Tuesday night into No. 144, Wing Lok Street, where he thought he had found a temporary roof, but his wanderings, unfortunately for himself, led him to the bedroom of the wife of the occupant of the house. And as he entered by one door the husband entered by another. Seeing the intruder he made a rush for him and grabbed him by his queue, but as it happened the queue proper was short and the tassel long, so that the pursuer was left with nothing but the tassel in his hand, while Wong made a dive downstairs. It so happened that at the foot of the stairs there was a packing case containing a large quantity of raw, and into this the rascal toppled head foremost and endeavoured to bury himself. Meanwhile the husband's cries of "Thief, thief" brought the police to the spot and they discovered Wong in his novel hiding place. He was dragged out and removed to the Central Police Station. At the Police Court, on Wednesday morning, he was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on a charge of being a rogue and vagabond.

His Worship—What were you doing in that box?

Defendant—I heard the cry of "Thief, thief," so I just hid myself to see the thief pass!

His Worship smiled. The story was plausible, but scarcely credible, and as Wong could give no good account of himself he was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

## PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS.

### JUNK BOARDED AND CREW ROBBED.

An incident occurred on the 23rd ultimo in the China Sea, which reads like an old romance. In this case the facts go to show that at ten o'clock on the night in question a fishing junk, of 156 piculs capacity, when passing Lin Tin—an island at the mouth of Deep Bay—which is in Chinese waters, a Hok-lo boat loomed up in the darkness, hailed her, and asked if she had any fish for sale. On receiving a reply in the negative from the master of the fishing junk, two shots were fired by those on board the Hok-lo boat at the junk. When the crew heard the shouting and the shots whistling over their heads they naturally became very much alarmed, so that when the Hok-lo boat came alongside it was an easy matter for the pirates to board her. Arriving on board the desperadoes took general charge from the crew of the fishing-junk, and chased the latter into the lower hold and battened them down under the hatches. The crew thus being secured and the fishing craft entirely at the mercy of the pirates, short work was made of removing all that was worth taking out of her. In all, they secured money, jewellery and clothing to the value of $77. Having obtained their boat the pirates left the "fisher," leaving two of their number on guard until nine o'clock the following morning, when they ordered the crew to come up on deck. They were then handcuffed, placed on board a dinghy and then put off and dumped on an island between Macao and Canton, where they were left to their own devices. The pirates then returned to the junk and set sail, proceeding in a westerly direction, as if towards Macao. The unfortunate crew, comprising five men, of the stolen junk, remained on the island until four o'clock the same afternoon when a passing junk took them off from their more than uncomfortable position and landed them at Tamchan—an island close to Canton. They thence proceeded to Hongkong and reported the experience, to which they had been subjected, to Inspector Kerr, of the Water Police Station. Under the circumstances it is not anticipated that anything can be done either to recover the junk or to capture and punish the raiders. It is, of course, a matter for the Chinese authorities to attend to.

## "STAR" FERRY PASSENGERS SHOCKED.

### SAILORS' "KIND WORDS" TO EACH OTHER.

August 1st.

At the Police Court, this morning, W. Jones and J. Hourihn, stokers, of H.M.S. *Flora*, were charged at the instance of Inspector Kerr, of the Water Police Station, with behaving in a disorderly manner on board a "Star" ferry launch last night.

The stokers denied the charge.

The prosecutor stated that between nine and ten o'clock last night he was returning to Kowloon on one of the ferry boats. The accused were first-class passengers. Half way across the harbour the two sailors, he said, started an argument on "Saloons in Hongkong. They babbled over the matter until they could go no further and some very obscene language was used. There were some ladies on board the launch at the time, and witness asked the sailors to "quiet down a bit." This they did not do, and when they landed he gave them in charge.

Both defendants denied that there were any ladies on board the launch at the time. They were not using bad language at all; they were not drunk, but they thought the inspector thought they were and arrested them. At Tsim-tsa-tsui Police Station they showed the inspector they weren't drunk and in order to prove that they requested a doctor to be called in, which was denied them.

His Worship found them guilty, however, and fined each man $5.

## DISPUTE ABOUT HOUSE-RENT.

### ENDS IN COURT.

Mr. S. W. T'so appeared before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in Summary Jurisdiction, on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, for defendants, in another house-rent dispute case.

In this case Ng Pak To, of No. 42 Caine Road, gentleman, sued the Chi Cheong firm, of No. 242 Queen's Road Central, traders, for recovery of the sum of $237 being one month's rent and taxes on house No. 206 lately occupied by the defendant firm.

Mr. T'so said this was a claim for rent.

His Honour: In lieu of notice?

Mr. T'so: No, my Lord, for actual rent, and I would ask that the writ be amended to No. 276 Queen's Road instead of No. 206.

His Honour: Well, I suppose that doesn't make any difference to any one?

Mr. Goldring: No, my Lord, it was done before.

Plaintiff was called and stated that he rented the house to the defendant, but as he had a good deal of trouble in getting his rent, he gave the defendants notice to quit. They said they would leave later on, but plaintiff said that would not do; he must have a month's notice.

Plaintiff's rent-collector corroborated, and stated that the defendants asked for a reduction of rent, otherwise they could not remain in the premises. Witness said he had no authority to make any reductions, but they must see the master.

To Mr. Goldring: Witness said he did not say that he would see the master for them.

Mr. Goldring: But you did go?—But I did not talk about reductions and such things. (Laughter).

Mr. Goldring: When do you usually go to collect the rents?—When my master tells me to.

Mr. Goldring: Now, it is usual, is it not, to collect rents a few days after the end of the month?—Yes, it is usual.

Mr. Goldring: Then, why did you go on the 26th of the second month of the tenancy?—Sometimes I do that.

Mr. Goldring: Was it not to talk to the defendants about remaining in the shop on a reduced rent?—They spoke about a reduction.

Mr. Goldring: Did they get a reduction?—No, I heard that they did not.

Liu Yiu Chau, plaintiff, called, said he wanted to stay in the shop if the rent was reduced

Mr. Goldring: Did you get a reduction?—No; I did not get any reduction.

Mr. Goldring: Who told you that the reduction was refused?—The rent-collector.

Mr. Goldring: You're sure of that?—Yes, I asked him to see the master, and later he came and told me the reduction was refused.

To Mr. T'so, witness said he wanted to stay in the shop, as it was very much trouble and expense to move a shop, with all the goods and fittings, but I could not do so as the rent was too high.

To Mr. Goldring, witness said he had occupied the premises for nine years.

Mr. Goldring submitted that the plaintiff was only entitled to recover the portion of the rent for the period they overstayed the month, as they were induced to stay on by the hope held out of a reduction of rent.

His Honour said that they had no reason for staying on after the due notice, and there must be judgment for plaintiff with costs.

## SOME LOCAL PUBLICATIONS AND OTHERS.

### "GARDENING FOR HONGKONG."

Mr. W. J. Tutcher, F.L.S., Assistant Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, Hongkong, has published a brochure entitled *Gardening in Hongkong* which, to use a trite but useful expression, meets a felt want. How many amateur gardeners must there be in the Colony who have planted a variety of the choicest seeds, obtained from reputable dealers in England, and anxiously awaited the day when the green sprouts would shoot upwards, only to have their hopes blasted? A plant which will flourish luxuriantly in one part of Hongkong may not thrive at all in another. Mr. Tutcher in his introduction explains this by saying: "This is easily accounted for by the various aspects of different gardens, without taking into consideration many other things which affect the cultivation of plants. For instance, at Kowloon with a southerly aspect, there is much more sunshine than there is in Hongkong on the north side of the Peak. Many gardens are sheltered from the north winds; while others are not. The gardens at the Peak are often enveloped in fog which is very detrimental to the growth of winter and spring flowering annuals, as they love sunshine. From this it will be seen that it is impossible in a small work like this to deal with each case separately." In Kowloon, where the soil is generally lighter than it is in Hongkong, many things can be grown all the year round, or for longer periods than similar plants can be grown in Hongkong. The number of temperate and tropical plants which can be grown in the Colony is remarkable." Even the bonnie bl oming heather finds itself at home in Hongkong, as well it might. The author tells the amateur how to deal with pot plants, how to sow seeds so that germination may be practically assured, writes on the watering of plants, the planting of shrubs, the dressing of lawns, the extermination of insect and other pests, and so forth. He details the plants suitable for cultivation at the Peak and gives what is termed a "Flower Garden Calender," from which the amateur may learn what should be done with his plants during every month in the year. A large section of the brochure is devoted to "The Vegetable Garden," and, if people only knew it, many luscious vegetables might be seen on the table that are unheard of now, apparently because the professional does not believe in philandering with the unusual. *Gardening for Hongkong* is a mine of useful information, told in plain, every-day language, and Mr. Tutcher has done a service to the Colony by the compilation of his observations. Messrs. Kelly and Walsh are the publishers and the price of the booklet is merely nominal, so that there is no excuse why it should not be in the hands of every amateur gardener in Hongkong.

### "WHO'S WHO IN THE FAR EAST."

The fact that during the past year we have had frequent occasion to consult *Who's Who in the Far East* and have usually found the information we sought within its pages is abundant evidence, in our opinion, that as it expands and additions are made to the "roll of honour" it must become increasingly useful. Indeed it is now recognised, we should fancy, as one of the indispensable features of the journalists' library. But *Who's Who in the Far East* is more than a journalistic *vade mecum*; it is a source of usefulness to all those who may desire to obtain without difficulty information regarding the status of individuals in the the Far East generally. There are many men whose names are household words in this part of the world whose exact standing may not be clear or even readily discoverable except through such a medium as this volume. Its importance to the business community who may have dealings with representative people at the various ports is apparent at a glance. By the aid of this guide they are prevented from committing the heinous crime of describing an "Honourable" as a mere "Esquire," and they need never neglect to add on to the addressee's name all the letters and distinctions to which he is entitled. This year the *Who's Who* takes the form of a sort of double number, the biographies of 1936 being retained, while the 1907 section comprises an enormous number of new *Who's Whos* together with supplementary facts regarding those who had a place in the first number. Next year, we are informed, there will only be one section, but the present arrangement was certainly permissible under the circumstances. Every praise is due the compilers of *Who's Who in the Far East* for the admirable manner in which they have performed their work, to whose accuracy and general utility we are pleased to testify. Seeing that the price has been reduced to $5 there should be a ready sale of the work. *Who's Who in the Far East* is published by the proprietors at 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

### HONGKONG MANILA DIRECTORY.

If it were for no other reason than that the commercial relations of Hongkong and Manila are likely to be fostered and strengthened, the appearance of such a work, the publication of the *Hongkong-Manila Directory* would be welcomed. But the intrinsic value of the book gives it a special place in our favour. The present issue—July-December, 1907—is contained in volume XI, so that the *Directory* has been in existence for five and a half years. In that time it has expended from a comparatively thin and unpretentious looking desk accessory to a portly important and handsome volume. We have sought to discover omissions in the list of those resident in Hongkong since the date of the last issue but without avail. The compilers must have been at endless trouble to collect the facts embodied in the *Directory*. Even the private addresses of people living in Hongkong are given. One noteworthy feature is the very large number of Hongkong advertisements which appear in this issue. Considering that the *Directory*, which is issued twice a year, costs $12 per annum, it should find a ready sale in Hongkong, especially with those firms which see in the close connection between this port and Manila, an opportunity for enlarging their own business. The local office is at 12, Queen's Road Central.

### MR. J. DYER BALL'S LATEST.

Under the title of "Rhythms and Rhymes in Chinese Climes," Mr. J. Dyer Ball, the well-known sinologue in Hongkong, has embodied a most interesting review of a phase of Chinese character which is but all too little known outside Chinese circles. The Chinese lyrics and love songs which are translated and put into verse form in English in this book stir sensations in the Occidental mind which would fancy that the subjects of these rhymes had been heard in the long ago. There is one poem by Chia Yi, which is called "The Bird of Fate" and certainly it bears an extraordinary resemblance to Edgar Allan Poe's "Raven." We would commend readers to the curious similarity (page 16). Mr. Dyer Ball's aim has been to "show that Chinese poets are of the same flesh and blood as ourselves, have the same thoughts and feelings, and are moved by the same emotions and desires: that in fact their hearts beat in unison with ours; for though seas and continents separate us, there is the same sky overhead, and human nature is the same the wide world over." And he has certainly succeeded. Mr. Dyer Ball has himself launched out as a poet or rather a translator of Chinese love songs into English verse, and the result is excellent, especially that entitled "A Warrior Bold" (page 22). The little brochure of 42 pages is published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh and should be on the bookshelf of every one interested in Chinese literature.

### PROOF OF CHINA'S PROGRESS.

On turning to *The World's Chinese Students' Journal* one is somewhat surprised to find that instead of a series of vague essays by unknown writers, as the cumbrous title might suggest, we have a number of articles on Chinese life and aspirations by some of the most noted Chinese statesmen and exponents of Chinese opinion of to-day. In the present number there are articles by H.E. Wu Ting-fang, on "China's Relation with the West"; by H.E. Ku Hing-ming, on "The Body Politic and the Civil Service in China"; by Dr. Lim Boon Keng, on "The Confucian Doctrine of Brotherly Love"; by Mr. Arthur Judson Brown, on "The Yellow Man's Burden"; by Dr. Gnoh Lean Tuck on "The Microbe, or some interesting facts about unseen life," and articles of equal interest by other well known writers whose qualifications to speak on things Chinese are beyond cavil. The majority if not all of the articles are deserving of thought, and will certainly commend themselves to the student of Chinese affairs. The journal, which is printed in English and Chinese, is the organ of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, Shanghai, and it speaks in emphatic tones of the wonderful strides in advance that are being made by young and Western-educated China. We certainly have pleasure in recommending the March-June number to the attention of readers.

### THE LONE HAND.

The third number of *The Lone Hand* is quite as interesting as its predecessors and the contents are certainly quite as varied. There are some excellent short stories, notably "The Ridiculous Family," by Henry Lawson, and "Slurdy does it," by G. Bron. The second instalment of "The Secrets of a Prime Minister" will hardly stir the nerves, the run-on-the-bank idea being nearly played out nowadays. Under the heading of "For the Public Good," the magazine continues its series of articles directed against those who menace the public weal. On this occasion it is a starch manufacturer who is pilloried and a precious, smug, hypocritical individual he seems to be, living in luxury while his workers are compelled to live in hovels, and presenting a handsome cheque every year to the hospital fund in the name of the firm, although every penny of it has been wrung out of the scanty earnings of the sweated workers. *The Lone Hand* is decidedly readable; even the advertisements have a character of their own.

## CLEVER CAPTURE BY POLICE.

### ALLEGED SUGAR THIEVES ARRESTED.

What amounts to a very fine piece of police work was performed two days ago at West Point, resulting in the arrest of four men and the recovery of $5,000 odd worth of goods, alleged to have been stolen, unknown to the owners.

The men arrested were Lai Shui, a tallyman, residing at 9, Jardine's Bazaar, East Point; Wong Ling and Wong Ping, fokis, of 107, Bonham Strand East, and Cheng Kam, the master of cargo-boat No. 603.

According to information gathered from police headquarters it would appear that some time last week the steamer *Sarta* arrived in port with a consignment of sugar for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. Orders were given and junks chartered to land the cargo, or part of it, at the consignees' godowns at East Point. Early on Tuesday morning information reached the police at No. 7 Police Station, which set them busy. It was to the effect that a strange godown was being utilized by a number of men to hide stolen goods, and the informer was certain that the godown was opened without the consent of the owner. Detectives, under charge of Sergeant Gordon, were put on the job, and after many inquiries they learnt that a certain party, instead of complying with the order and landing the sugar at East Point, was taking occasional trips—out of the way trips—to Kennedy Town. The officers investigated the affair, a godown at Kennedy Town was visited, and fifty bags of sugar and 200 baskets, valued at $5,500 were found. Then followed the arrest of the quartette mentioned above.

They were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, last Thursday, in the Police Court, on a charge of theft. Accused entered a plea of not guilty, and his Worship ordered that they be detained in police custody for a week for trial.

## NOVEL SOUVENIRS.

### A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER AND SOME FIGHTING IRONS.

While out on patrol duty along Queen's Road East last Wednesday night Sergeant Lee caught sight of a coolie tracking a side street as hard as his legs would carry him. Becoming suspicious the officer hastened after the man and picked him up as he was disappearing into a tenement.

"Suppose you tell me what you are carrying there," said the officer in his finest Cantonese.

"Nothing of any importance—a few bits of wood to light a fire with," returned the coolie.

"Then come down and show it," pursued the sergeant.

The coolie obeyed, and presented his tormentor with several pieces of hard wood, which undoubtedly was stolen from some timber yard, and two beautiful fighting irons, each measuring about three feet long. As the coolie found it impossible to give a satisfactory explanation as to where he obtained the fighting irons from, and for what purpose he needed them, he was taken to No. 2 Police Station and locked up. At the Police Court, on Thursday, Li Ng, who said he was a carpenter, and who, after many guesses, was unable to give an address, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland charged with unlawful possession and carrying dangerous weapons without a permit from the police. The wood, accused explained, he "picked up" as he did not believe it was wanted; the fighting irons were "keepsakes."

He was fined $50, the option being two months' imprisonment, which he took.

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Two suspicious characters were found hiding on board the Canton steamship *Fatshan* by the purser, Mr. A. B. Barry, last night (29th ulto.). The men were located among the cargo. When the vessel arrived here early this morning they were turned over to the police, on a charge of stowing away. They came before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this forenoon, and were fined $15 each. They went "in" for a month.

## SHANGHAI SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

### BENJAMIN AND POTTS v. GORDIUS NIELSEN.

At the Danish Consular Court on the 26th ult., Mr. L. E. P. Jones appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendant appeared in person, in the about action.

This was the resumed hearing of the case, adjourned from the 19th ult.

Mr. Nielsen filed the following

ANSWER.

The Answer of the above-named Defendant to the Petition of the above-named Plaintiffs shows as follows:—

1.—a—The defendant does not admit that one of the plaintiffs to this suit, namely Benjamin, is a British subject and leaves the same to be proved.

*b.*—The defendant does not admit that plaintiffs are share and general brokers. They are, besides, jobbers in shares to a very large extent to the prejudice, great loss and ruin of many people, including defendant, who employ them as brokers.

2.—The defendant admits paragraphs 2 and 3 of the petition.

3.—The defendant admits paragraph 4 of the petition in so far as the signing by him of the said promissory note, but does not admit liability for the reasons hereinafter named:—

*a.*—The plaintiffs failed to carry out defendant's instructions thereby causing an alleged loss of Tls. 6,820.49.

*b.*—The promissory note signed by defendant is the outcome of a share transaction between defendant as principal and plaintiffs as brokers and signed by defendant under a misapprehension, defendant at the time of signing said note being unaware that plaintiffs were jobbers as well as brokers in shares contrary to law and to the prejudice, great loss and ruin of many of their clients including defendant.

4.—The defendant admits paragraph 5 of the petition in so far as the payment by him to plaintiffs of Tls. 233 is concerned, said payments having been made as a matter of convenience, the plaintiffs intimidating him in his business.

5.—The defendant does not admit paragraph 6 of the petition.

6.—The defendant does not admit the truth of paragraph 7.

*a.*—Only during defendant's impecuniosity were demands for payment made by plaintiffs, such demands being used as threats and with a view to intimidating defendant in his business.

*b.*—Defendant voluntarily offered plaintiffs Tls. 2,000 in liquidation of their claim without admitting has liability which offer was accepted by plaintiffs, as per copy of letters hereto attached, but for reasons stated in said letters defendant has not paid said amount.

7.—The defendant therefore prays that this honourable Court will dismiss plaintiffs' petition with costs.

Shanghai, 26th July, 1907.

LETTERS.

Shanghai, the 18th July, 1905.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts.
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to my indebtedness to your firm I have on several occasions since my return to Shanghai expressed the wish to your Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Potts to liquidate same, and I therefore beg you to be good enough to render me an account showing the amount due to date.

Yours faithfully,
GORDIUS NIELSEN.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1905.

G. Nielsen, Esq.

Dear Sir,—As desired we enclose account showing a balance due us to date of Tls. 6,401.29 cheque for which will oblige

Yours faithfully,
For Benjamin Kelly and Potts,
C. E. ELLIS.

[*Private.*]

Shanghai, the 19th July, 1905.

My dear Potts,—I have received your firm's account showing a debit balance against me of Tls. 6,401.29. I make the amount due Tls. 2,000, which amount is at your disposal at any time you desire provided your firm give me a receipt absolving me from all further indebtedness. If you wish me to go into details I will do so, but if you are as wise as I take you to be you will accept my offer which stands open till the 5th August next.

Yours faithfully,
GORDIUS NIELSEN.

G. H. POTTS, Esq.,
Shanghai.

29th July, 1905.

My dear Nielsen.—I am in receipt of your letters of yesterday and do not know what you mean by saying that you make the amount due to be only Tls. 2,000. I have sent an a/c which shows what you owe us exactly and against which we have your promissory note.

I can't see how you say you do not owe it as the money was actually lost and came out of our pockets to meet the contract you engaged to take up. I should be pleased if you explain your meaning of making the amount due only Tls. 2,000.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. POTTS.

[*Private.*]

Shanghai, the 20th July, 1907.

My dear Potts,—In reply to yours of to-day's date, and supplementing my verbal remarks made at the Club to you to-day, I would like you clearly to understand my attitude in the affair, which is as follows:—I am anxious and willing to liquidate my debt to your firm now or before the 5th August. If no arrangement has been come to by the latter date, that is, if your firm has not given me a receipt showing that I am no more in your firm's debt, I must leave you to recover what you think is really due in the usual way. I shall decline to pay more than Tls. 2,002, which amount I think, for reasons explained to you to-day, quite ample. I do not wish in any way to shirk my responsibility in this affair, but I think it useless to go over the ground again by explaining my motives for saying that I only owe you Tls. 2,000. I claim to be an intelligent man, and the arguments and statements made use of by you to-day are really an insult to any intelligent broker. Tell these things to the marines, or to people who will really swallow that kind of nonsense, but to really think that I am so simple-minded as all that is really too bad, my dear G.H.P. For these reasons I think I make a perfectly honourable offer in saying that I owe you Tls. 2,000 only.

Yours truly,
GORDIUS NIELSEN.

Shanghai, 21st July, 1905.

My dear Nielsen,—I am in receipt of your letter of to-day's date. I must confess that I cannot understand the remarks in same, especially when you say you are anxious and willing to liquidate your debt and do not wish in any way to shirk your responsibility. Either you owe the money or you don't, and if you don't, why did you sign the promissory note for the amount? As a matter of fact, the shares, on which you owe us the difference, were sold by Mr. Allanson on the 18th March for the August Settlement (1907). You re-sold the shares on the 13th August. So you will see we actually paid out the difference on your account. I am quite prepared to leave this matter to the decision of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, or if you wish it, to any three members of the Exchange. I don't understand your remarks about by arguments being an insult to any intelligent broker. I have been a broker 15 years and have never had such an experience before.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. POTTS.

[*Private.*]

Shanghai, 25th July, 1905.

My Dear Potts,—Sorry I have had no time to answer yours of the 21st inst. till now. This will be my last on the subject. If you put it that way I may say that I don't owe your firm a cent. Nevertheless, I am willing to pay you Tls. 2,000, which offer stands open till the 5th August after which date I shall decline to pay anything at all except if you can force me to do so through a court of law. The Committee of the Stock Exchange or any other member of the Stock Exchange have nothing to do with the affair. I was a principal at the time, not a broker, which alters the case entirely.

On the other hand, as you seem to persist in thinking that the amount I offer in liquidation of my indebtedness to your firm is inadequate, I cannot see that there is any other course open to you for the full recovery of the amount than by suing me before a court of law. I shall be quite willing to submit to the ruling of such court and quite able to pay whatever amount they may fix as my liability. I will even promise you that I will employ no lawyer, and that I will conduct the case myself, but I warn you that it will not exactly be a joke to be cross-examined by me.

Do let us settle this business in a friendly manner. I think you make the mistake of taking me for a bit of a "softy."

Yours truly,
GORDIUS NIELSEN.

Shanghai, 28th July 1906.

Dear Nielsen,—Your letter of the 25th to hand. I must say it is impossible for me to understand your attitude in the matter. With the view of bringing the transactions fresh to your memory, I send you herewith copies of your March and August settlement accounts 1902, copy of account rendered showing balance due in October 1902 Tls. 10,624.29 and also copy of your promissory note in which this amount is acknowledged. In making out the account on the 19th inst. Ellis made a mistake. I enclose herewith a corrected account showing balance due us Tls. 12,336.95. I have also disclosed the name of the buyers and sellers of the shares—marked in red in the March and August Settlement accounts enclosed. You will see that the shares were bought by you from B. Lennox Simpson and China Commercial Co. for March, you resold them for March to Wm. Allanson who turned them over for you for August ($250/475.60). These are facts, indisputable facts. Perhaps you will remember that at the same time you put Ericksen and Wolder in for Docks also. Wolder paid us his difference, Ericksen has been paying us ever since and account is almost liquidated. I cannot understand how is it possible for you to think you owe us only Tls. 2,000. I hope the papers I enclose will satisfy you as to the real nature of your liability. I have no desire to go to Court. Our firm has never sued any of our clients. But I take you for an honest man. If you still think you only owe us Tls. 2,000 you may send us the money.

Yours truly,
G. H. POTTS.

Shanghai, 29th July, 1905.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts.
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,—I have tried to arrange the matter of my indebtedness to your firm with your Mr. Potts, and have offered him Tls. 2,000 in full payment of same. Without so far entering into any further explanation I consider the above sum a proper and adequate amount, but your Mr. Potts has declined to accept same until yesterday when he concludes his letter as follows:—"I have no desire to go to Court. Our firm has never sued any of our clients. But I take you for an honest man. If you still think you only owe us Tls. 2,000 you may us send the money."

There is an implication in these lines impugning my honesty, and as I above everything else wish to be an honest man I would never think of defrauding your firm of one farthing which rightfully belongs to you. You, on the other hand, seem quite honestly to believe that the amount owing is much bigger, and I would therefore suggest that you for once broke your rule and sued me in Court (or whatever you think is due. If you wish it I shall state in open court that you sue me by my own invitation,—that we are both honest people with a scrupulous regard for our good name, and as we differ about a certain thing, we have elected, like the sensible people we are, to have the Court's opinion as to who is right and who is wrong. At the present stage of the case I shall certainly decline to pay anything at all, as by paying Tls. 2,000 I shall have the appearance, at least in your eyes, of evading a just debt, and, for all I know, unwittingly and unwillingly cause a serious loss to you. Unless, therefore, you think you can send me a document couched in the following terms, viz:—"We the undersigned brokers Benjamin, Kelly and Potts hereby declare that Mr. Gordius Nielsen this day owes us Tls. 2,000 (Two Thousand) arising out of certain share transactions during 1901-1902 (125 shares in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. bought and sold on his G. Nielsen's account through our firm) and that we will accept Tls. 2,000 from him in full liquidation of his indebtedness to our firm arising out of the said transaction," unless, I say, you feel you can let me have such a document I shall decline to pay anything at all unless compelled to do so through a court of law. This offer remains open till the 15th August, 1905.

Yours faithfully,
GORDIUS NIELSEN.

Mr. Jones said that, after listening to the documents just read, he would ask for judgment with costs. It was undisputed that the defendant had signed the promissory note for value received.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Jones said that some of the statements were irrelevant and he did not intend to deal with them and asked for a separate decision, if the Court decided on these points before going into the evidence at length, which might not be wanted. If it was decided that the statements were relevant, Counsel would take further action.

His Honour said defendant would have the right to answer to whatever might be put in. The Court did not want many arguments verbally as the case might have to be appealed and the Court would therefore want written arguments that could be forwarded to the higher Court.

Mr. Neilsen said the promissory note was of no use. It could not be sold for ten cents. (Laughter). It would have to be known for what purpose the promissory note was made. He maintained that his reply was of material importance to the decision of the case.

His Honour said that a separate decision would be given and the next hearing of the case would be on Monday, the 29th July at 10 a.m.

# HONGKONG HOTEL COLLAPSE.

## CHINESE WORKMEN ENTOMBED.

## THREE KILLED; MANY INJURED.

### EUROPEANS ESCAPE MIRACULOUSLY.

August 1st.

Shortly before six o'clock this evening, part of the Hongkong Hotel Buildings, facing Queen's Road Central, collapsed suddenly, and involved in the ruin the loss of several Chinese lives and the serious injury of others. The accident occurred just as we were going to press, and, consequently, full details are not available, but it is stated that at least two Chinese workmen were killed outright, crushed to death beneath tons of masonry; three are believed to be fatally injured and others have sustained wounds which have necessitated their removal to hospital.

As many are aware, there is a deep well within the building between two sections of the hotel overlooking Queen's Road Central. Around this lighting area are bedrooms and wide verandahs which permit of access to the apartments, and it was immediately opposite this section, at that portion where the Hotel towers above the older structure, that the collapse occurred. The entire range of gallery extending the length of five bedrooms to the corridor, and embracing three alleyways and a bedroom, crashed downwards without the slightest warning.

For some days workmen have been engaged repairing one of the bedrooms—the one that was involved in the ruin, it is said—and the engine-house, but to neither of these causes can the accident be attributed. The joists were snapped short close with the walls, leaving nothing standing but the bare structure which faces the Central thoroughfare.

At the hour the accident occurred, Queen's Road was crowded, and a cry of alarm arose as the street was enveloped in dust. The shop occupied by Messrs. Kuhn & Komor stands immediately below the wrecked portion of the Hotel. It was converted into a heap of debris. As the cloud of dust began to settle, the body of a Chinaman could be seen lying over the fanlight, and half-a-dozen Europeans at once smashed the windows, squeezed through the crevices, and after the utmost exertions, in the course of which one gentleman was hurt by a falling boulder, managed to get the body to the ground. The body was a fearful mass of bruises, and death must have been instantaneous. Another body was lifted from the heap of debris into the hotel. Two others could be seen wedged between masses of masonry, and planking.

The Fire Brigade life escape was quickly on the scene, and a policeman brought a little girl down from a most precarious position; the child was fortunately uninjured. Then a band of police and firemen began to work strenuously removing the heaped-up rubbish, in order to discover whether there were others buried, but at the time we write no further discoveries had been made. The police are working by lamps, trying to get at the bodies of Chinese which, we were told, can be seen crushed between the fallen stonework.

It is said that Captain T. Hall, one of the Hotel guests, whose apartment adjoined the fallen structure, had to be rescued, his verandah having disappeared. None of the other guests was in danger. Many suffered from shock and had to be treated. Two Europeans were found sitting quietly in their rooms when the rescuers came and calmly asked if it was their turn now to be saved.

The collapse had scarcely been reported before the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, was on the ground followed by Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, the Clerk of Councils. Both did gallant work in endeavouring to extricate the bodies of Chinese from the wreckage, and indeed, Mr. May, in particular, risked his life in the attempt to reach the injured workmen. He directed the operations of the police and took command of the situation, neither sparing himself nor those under him. Prominent among the rescuers were Inspector Collett, Sergt. Cooper, and other members of the Police force.

From the second floor balcony of the hotel a plainer view of the ruins could be obtained. That section of the old building on the Queen's Road which was at one time used as bedrooms, but had to be vacated to allow of repairs being carried out, was no more—an open space, was left—the shell of the building alone stood. The front wall, half of which had fallen, remained, but that was bulging out dangerously and fears were entertained of it collapsing at any moment. On the verandah no one had a minute to spare. Drs. Harston, Stedman and Marriott, civilians, hotel employees and firemen laboured unceasingly, fighting hard, with nothing but their hands—the firemen had their hatchets—shifting the tons of *debris* which choked the building, endeavouring to extricate the unfortunate men imprisoned therein. After a hard task, which proved successful, a Chinese lad about seventeen years of age, was hauled to the balcony. He was followed by two other natives, who were extensively injured their wounds being such that their lives have been despaired of. When our representatives arrived on the scene rescue work was just begun. Necessarily so soon after the collapse it proceeded at a slow pace, owing to the risk attending the difficult task to release a man, who could be seen from the verandah, and who was pinned down, unable to move hand or foot. Portion by portion pieces of timber, doors, wooden partitions and other obstructions were removed from over him and thrown into the street, but there was yet other heavy material to be got out before the unlucky Chinaman could be removed, and here the rescuers met with the utmost difficulty, for they feared that unless the *debris* was handled slowly and cautiously it would collapse further and take the man down with it. Ultimately the man was extricated, but he is so seriously injured that little hope is left of his recovery.

As far as our reporters could learn there were no Europeans hurt.

### FURTHER DETAILS AND PARTICULARS.

August 2nd.

Comparatively little of importance has to be added to the account we published in last night's issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* regarding the collapse which took place at the Hongkong Hotel. To-day, the bare walls seemed even more gaunt than they did yesterday, and the sight of the heavily shored-up building in Queen's Road Central was evidence of the labours which had been performed by the staff of the Public Works Department during the night in order to secure the Hotel against further damage. Undoubtedly the P.W.D. officials deserve the utmost credit for the promptitude with which they took the work in hand and the capable manner in which they carried it out. There is a vast difference between shoring up a solid, or apparently solid, building and erecting props for a wall which remains standing after its main supports have disappeared. The workmen, however, successfully accomplished the task, much to the astonishment of those who understood what had been required of them. Indeed, many expected that after the rains of last night the remaining portion of the building affected by the collapse would have disappeared this morning, but the efforts of the P.W.D. staff prevented such an accident, although there seems to be no question that the wall must eventually be demolished. Throughout the night the police and firemen worked continuously under a drenching rain, and if praise should be awarded to anybody it is to the uncomplaining, energetic and always ready force of men who either patrolled the streets or risked their lives when they clung to the end of nothing on a fourth-storey parapet. The police, which includes the fire brigade, did excellent work yesterday, under the most harassing conditions, and kept in order an excited throng with the utmost diplomacy, as might have been expected when there were such experienced officers present as Inspectors Baker, Collett, Parr and Macdonald, who have been accustomed for years to the handling of an Asiatic crowd.

When news of the misfortune was received by Mr. Ho Kom Tong, the chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital, he immediately telephoned to the hospital giving orders that an ambulance should be sent to Queen's Road and that accommodation should be prepared for ten patients. His orders were carried out, one ward being set apart for the reception of the injured. Three of those who had suffered in the collapse were taken to the hospital. One was already dead, but two were alive and received every attention at the hands of Dr. Jew Hawk. Another of the patients, however, died at two o'clock this morning, and no hopes are held out that the other will live. Of the three, one had been a cloak-room boy, another an office boy, and the third, who still survives, was attached to the dining-room staff of the Hotel. Considerable anxiety was felt regarding the compradore, Mr. She Po Shan, and his staff, because the collapse occurred near his office. Mr. She Po Shan, however, was attending a meeting of the directors at the time, in the private office of the Company.

The services of Drs. Stedman, Marriott, Harston and Moore, who devoted themselves to the injured and rendered every possible aid at their command, deserve the highest recognition.

Naturally, the guests in the wrecked section found themselves in an unusual predicament when they discovered that they could not gain entrance to their apartments. Most of them were boarders, and they were accommodated in another part of the Hotel, where they could have no qualms regarding the stability of the building. Some of them to-day presented the appearance of those who have spent a "night out," having been unable to secure a change of clothing.

It may be of interest to note that the shares of the Hongkong Hotel Company showed a slump of $5 to-day, falling from $118 to $113 within the twenty-four hours.

### WORK ON THE SPOT.

Work in connection with the clearing away of the rubbish continued apace last night, under most trying circumstances. Shortly before ten o'clock a drizzling rain began to fall, which increased until it came down in torrents, rendering operations extremely difficult.

Between 6.30 and 7 o'clock the typhoon signal, denoting a typhoon to the South of the Colony, was seen dangling from the flagstaff of the Signal Station at Kowloon. This news spread rapidly and no little anxiety was entertained for the safety of the remaining portion of the damaged building, in case the wind should freshen during the night.

However, this did not occur. Long before the downpour had begun a gang of contractor's coolies and bamboo men, engaged by the Public Works Department, arrived on the scene and, together with other labourers, who had already commenced, the work of propping up the bulging wall was proceeded with. In view of the dangerous angle the wall had taken the firemen and rescuers stopped work while the building was being shored up.

This morning work was resumed and throughout the day there was great activity. Much of the debris was cleared away, but the heavy obstructions could not be touched for the present. In the forenoon, Messrs. Kuhn and Komor's representatives were shifting the goods that were not destroyed to safer quarters.

### THE CASUALTY LIST.

The following figures of the number of men killed and injured were obtained from the police this morning:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dead | 3 |
| Fatally injured | 2 |
| Injured | 1 |
| Missing | 2 |

One of the deceased cannot be identified. It is believed that he was an outsider and went there to visit friends.

Most of the injured men are not expected to live.

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A COOLIE giving the name Cho Kut, residing at 53, Aberdeen Street, made a bold attempt to rob a house in the Central district shortly after daybreak today (30th *ulto.*). It ended sadly for Cho, however. Just before six o'clock this morning, he managed through some device of his own to effect an entrance into house No. 7, Tsun Hing Lane—a dwelling occupied by a coolie and his family. Having got so far Cho manœuvred about the house in search of valuables. He found none. Then quietly he crept into a cubicle. He again had a look around, but the only thing of any value in the room was a jacket and a waistcoat hanging over a bed, on which lay the master of the house, fast asleep. Springing up on the bed the daring Cho started to get down the clothing. Perhaps all would have gone well for him had the bed-boards been made of stronger material, but as they were not they gave and Cho struck the ground with a bang, the master of the house on top of him. He was was seized and handed over to an Indian policeman. At the Police Court, to-day, Cho was charged with theft. The case was adjourned.

## A PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

### SETTLED AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

Before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, the case was called in which Ma Wai Nam, of No 137 Hollywood Road, Victoria, trader, sued Yee Kee Lung and Tong Shan Nam, both of Nos. 2 and 4 Cheung Hing Street, Victoria, contractors, for recovery of the sum of $690 being the amount due on a promissory note dated 14th July, 1904, and given by the defendants to the plaintiffs.

The plaintiff in the alternative claimed from the defendant the sum of $690, being the amount due for money lent by the plaintiff to the defendants on the 14th July, 1904.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro representing the defendants.

The case was called on when plaintiff stepped up to Mr. Grist and spoke to him for a few moments, when

Mr. Grist: I am now instructed that this case has been arranged by mutual consent, and we ask for no order as to costs.

His Honour: They are very dilatory; why could they not come to a settlement before?

Mr. Grist: Oh, they never do, my Lord.

His Honour: What have you to say, Mr. d'Almada?

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: The matter has been settled by mutual arrangement, my Lord.

His Honour: Oh, alright; settled.

## CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD

### AND A RESUSCITATED DEFENDANT.

The usually monotonous proceedings in the Summary Court yesterday morning were much enlivened by a somewhat amusing incident. There were two cases in both of which the Sun Chan Hing Kee was plaintiff suing Tse Yat Tong for $39.72, and Chan Yung for $15.84, respectively, both amounts being due for goods sold and delivered to the defendants by the plaintiffs, and for which payment had not been made.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff in both actions.

When the first case was called, in which Tse Yat Tong was defendant, Mr. Grist, picking up the wrong writ, said he believed defendant in this case was dead.

His Honour: Well, I don't; perhaps if I adjourn the case *sine die* you may find the defendant alive.

The next case was called and when the defendant was asked if he owed the money he said he did.

His Honour: How much do you owe?

Defendant: $39.72, my Lord.

His Honour: But he is only claiming $15.84. What's your name?

Defendant: Tse Yat Tong, my Lord.

His Honour: But you have been reported dead.

Defendant: I am not dead. (Laughter.)

Mr. Grist then explained the mistake in taking up the wrong writ. In the first case the defendant was Tse Yat Tong, but it was Chan Yung, the defendant in the second case, who was believed to be dead. The case against Tse Yat Tong was set for hearing on Tuesday next.

The case against the second man, Chan Yung, was adjourned *sine die* to give Mr. Grist an opportunity of finding the alleged dead defendant alive.

## A WITHHELD DEPOSIT

### LEADS TO LITIGATION.

August 1st

Before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Wong Tsui Fook, trading as Wah Fung, contractor, of No. 2c, Upper Lascar Row, sought to recover from Chun Kien Tong, of the Chin Wai village in the New Territory, foreman, the sum of $854, being the amount of money received by the defendant for and on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the plaintiff, Mr. A. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appearing for the defendant.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that this was a case of money paid to the defendant by the Railway Company, at Tai Po, for the value of bricks sold and delivered to the company, but which sum the defendant had not handed over to plaintiff.

Plaintiff said he had a contract to supply bricks to the Railway Company at Tai Po, and he supplied them, but when he applied to the company for payment for the supplies he was informed that the money had been paid to Chun Kien Tong, but the money was never handed over to the plaintiff. Defendant was witness's representative as regards the work but not as regards money matters. He had collected money for plaintiff before, but he did it without authority, though he had handed it over to plaintiff.

Mr. Jackson cross-examined the witness as to the account books produced.

Mr. Jackson: Did you not keep a book in which the payments were entered?

Witness: Yes, I gave him a pass-book and used to enter up the payments made in that.

Mr. Jackson: Where's that book?

Witness: I have it here.

Mr. Jackson: Yes, I know you have; turn up the last entry of money paid to you by defendant, and read it out.

Witness: The entry is: "Received $50 on account."

Mr. Jackson: Is that entry signed by you?

Witness: No; it is not signed.

Mr. Jackson: You showed me a pass-book at Tai Po, and in that this entry was signed. This, then, is not the proper pass-book, just I thought. How many names have you?

Witness: I have several; private and business.

After further discussion of accounts the case was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

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CURIOUSLY enough, the Nederlandsche-Indische Handels-bank, whose head office is at Amsterdam and whose head agency is located at Batavia, has just opened imposing premises in Hongkong for the transaction of business, writes the Hongkong correspondent of the *Indo-European Commercial Intelligence and Trade Register*. Previously, the Netherlands India Commerical Bank—which is *its name in English dress*—had been content to do business through the other local banks, but the growth of trade between the Dutch Possessions and South China has led the Bank to open a branch, which will be under the direction of its own representatives. It was only a few months ago that the Netherlands Trading Society acquired premises of their own in Hongkong, and their experience, especially in connection with the trade between Bombay and this Colony, has been entirely satisfactory. Probably the success which attended the operations of the Netherlands Trading Society induced the Commercial Bank to follow their example. In any event the advent of the Dutch banks is welcomed in Hongkong; for while they strengthen the financial resources of the Colony, they also enable merchants to execute their transactions at the minimum of cost and without the interference of intermediaries, whose commissions and percentages not infrequently swallow up the profits.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

### CHEAP RICE.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 27th July.

Having been requested to devise means to raise funds to continue the cheap disposal of rice to the public, the Kwangchow Prefect, Chan Mong Tsang, has written to the principal rice disposal office to the effect that he had conferred with H.E. the Acting Viceroy on the matter and instructions have now been received from the latter that the gambling monopolists have been obliged to subscribe more generously, and that the Government is to contribute $50,000 towards the fund, and furthermore, if the subscription collected is not sufficient to defray the expenses, the Government will do its best to uphold the continuation of the cheap rice sale with funds over and above the promised sum of $50,000.

On receipt of the above, the committee of the Rice Bureau at once sent a telegraphic order to Annam for another large quantity of rice. It is the opinion of the committee that, if no funds are available, the different rice sheds will have to be closed. Now the continuation of the cheap disposal of this staple is entirely dependent on the benevolence of the officials, so that this step is to be appreciated by the public generally.

### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

It has already been reported that the annual general meeting will take place on the 1st day of the 7th moon of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company for the election of a board of committee of thirteen members, auditors and inspectors for the ensuing year. The Company has now petitioned the Acting Viceroy requesting him to instruct the Provincial Judge to be present at the meeting on that day and the Company also invited the acting Provincial Judge, Kung Sum-tsan, to attend the proposed meeting in the same manner as the holding of the last extraordinary meeting on the 2nd day of the 6th moon for the election of a president and vice-president.

### A GRATUITY RETURNED.

The subordinates of the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung Sum-tsan, have received $40 *cumsha* from the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, for their presence to keep guard at the last extraordinary meeting on the 2nd day of the 6th moon. On discovery of the fact, the Judge was much annoyed and he therefore severely reprimanded the offenders and returned the money to the Company.

### ANTI-OPIUM ASSOCIATION.

On receipt of the telegram informing him of the approaching opening of the Central Anti-opium Association at Canton and hospital for the treatment of opium-patients, etc., H. E. Viceroy Shum sent a reply stating that he is much pleased on learning the news and that he will be much more satisfied if the suppression of gambling throughout the province is to be also effected. In the message H.E. also stated that he has not yet recovered and that he will not proceed to the South for his new post for some time.

The following regulations will be observed in regard to the issue of licences to and the registration of opium smokers after the last day of the sixth moon:—(1) Smokers, when registering, are to state exactly the amount of opium consumed daily. (2) Name, profession and address to be fully detailed, when being registered. (3) Smokers to furnish the Government with one photo and another is to be stamped by the Government and which is to be produced together with the licence, when purchasing the drug. (4) Smokers are to personally purchase the opium they require, and if not present in person no opium will be sold, and inspectors will be frequently sent to look out for secret opium smoking.

### SALT COMMISSIONER.

It is reported that the newly appointed Salt Commissioner, Ting Nai-yang, is expected to arrive here about the end of the present moon, to take over charge of office.

### ACTING VICEROY WU.

It is rumoured that the Central Government at Peking has proposed to transfer the present Acting Viceroy, Wu Shang-lin, of Kwangtung to Shantung, on promotion, as Governor of that province.

### PLAGUE SERVICE.

On receipt of a telegram from the Cantonese in Annam requesting them to engage an experienced Chinese physician for them to attend plague-stricken people there, the committee of the Canton Fong Pin Hospital have selected Dr. Hung Kon-ting and have sent him thither for service at the expense of their own institution.

### MAP OF KWANGTUNG.

Some time ago, instructions were received by the local authorities from Peking directing that a map, correct up to date and containing the names of the various places, fully detailed, of the province of Kwangtung, should be submitted to the Central Government. H.E. the Acting Viceroy has now instructed his subordinates to prepare this map to be submitted to the Capital at an early date.

### DECLINING TEA TRADE.

Within the last few years, the tea trade has almost died out and there is at present very little done in it. With reference to the collection of likin, a sum averaging over 10,000 taels had been derived from the export to this commodity every year, but now the annual collection of likin on tea is only a little over a thousand taels. The Likin Bureau has now reported this decrease to the High Authorities.

### VICEROY SHUM.

It is reported that the Central Government have lately despatched two telegrams to Shanghai to H.E. Viceroy Shum urging him to proceed to the South for his new post without further procrastination.

### PROTECTING TRADE MARKS.

The United States Consul-General at Canton has submitted to H.E. the Viceroy a despatch together with copies of the various trade marks owned by the Standard Oil Company of New York to be recorded at his yamen, and at the same time requesting him to issue a proclamation prohibiting any Chinese traders from infringing the trade marks regulations.

### GUNPOWDER FACTORY.

The gentry of the villages in close proximity to the proposed site for the erection of a smokeless powder factory have presented a petition to H.E. the Acting Viceroy complaining against the erection of this factory so close to thickly populated places. The Acting Viceroy has replied stating that full inquiries will be made into the case, and the officials of the Arsenal and the Ordnance Department have been instructed to report on the matter.

29th July.

### ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

Last Saturday, at the Central Anti-Opium Association, a reception was held for female guests, and there were present over a thousand ladies and female students, etc. A body of police sent by the Police Department, was posted, at the door of the building to keep guard and order. Several ladies made speeches at the assembly suitable to the occasion and the promoters of the Association were present and also made speeches, which were listened to by the majority with deep interest. A tea party was held in the building for the entertainment of the guests, before the crowd dispersed.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Central Anti-Opium Association was held at its headquarters in the Mun Lan Shi Yuen, and there were present several hundred persons. Mr. Chan Wai-po and two other gentlemen were voted to take the chair. At this meeting after several proposals had been discussed the following resolutions were adopted:—(1) That all members of this Association do their utmost to co-operate with the Government in the furtherance of the anti-opium regulations. (2) That more members be appointed to give lectures in the different portions of the City, on the opium evil. (3) That the sole theme of these lectures is to be confined to the opium evil and not on any other subject. (4) That the same rules now in force and being carried out at Shanghai be adopted by the Association. (5) That those who can collect a number of opium pipes ranging from 100 pipes and upwards should be appointed as officials of the working staff. (6) That the Association collect opium pipes at 20 cents per piece; this question however is to be referred to the authorities for approval before being carried into effect.

### RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The railway line of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company from Wongsha to Kong Tsun has been opened for several days and the daily amount of fares collected is increasing day by day. The amounts collected since the opening of the line are as follows:—17th instant $56; 18th instant $81; 19th instant $95; 20th instant $137; 21st instant $124; 22nd instant $98; 23rd instant $126; 24th instant $112; 25th instant $121; 26th instant $114; and 27th instant $117.

### BENEVOLENT WORK.

In consideration of the shortness of funds to support the Canton Fong Pin Hospital, the Prefect of Kwangchow, Chao Mong Tsang, is now proposing to appropriate all the funds available, derived from the royalty of the Shing Wong Temple inside the City towards the funds of this institution. The Prefect has all along been doing some work of the most beneficial character towards the helping of the general public, and his acts may be well adopted by other officials.

### CANTON ARSENAL.

The Canton Tartar General and the two lieutenant Tartar Generals have been invited by the Acting Provincial Treasurer and the Acting Provincial Judge and others to proceed to and inspect the new building of the Canton Arsenal and these officials will to-day proceed thither on a flowerboat towed by a Government launch.

### RAILWAY CO.'S MEETING.

The Acting Provincial Judge, Kung, has received a telegraphic despatch from the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking ordering him to superintend the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Hankow Railway Company to be held at the Company's office on the 1st day of the 7th moon for the election of a committee, auditors, and inspectors, etc., of the Company.

### A NATIONAL BANK.

The branch office at Canton of the Hupu Bank, which is to be styled the National Bank, will be opened about next winter. Arrangements are now being made and Taotai Lok Ping has been appointed by this Ministry as director of the Canton branch. All funds to be remitted to the Capital or for payment of foreign loans, etc. are in future to be remitted through this bank.

### APPOINTMENT.

H.E. Viceroy Shum has transferred expectant magistrate Chan Leung-ching of the province of Chekiang, who was dismissed from office some time ago, to Canton for service. H.E. has also ordered the early departure of all his subordinates to the South.

### VICEREGAL AMENITIES.

The 6th proximo being the birthday of H.I.C.M. the Emperor of China, the Acting Viceroy, H.E. Wu, will invite all the consuls representing the different countries, residing at Canton, the Commissioners of Customs, Postal Commissioner and other leading members of the foreign community to a dinner to be given at the Chik Tung Assembly Hall.

H.E. the Acting Viceroy has issued orders that all officials, both civil and military, are to assemble at the Imperial Temple to pay homage before the Imperial Tablet on the occasion of the birthday of H.I.C.M. the Emperor of China, from the 4th proximo to the 9th proximo.

### RICE SALES.

The amounts realized from the disposal of cheap rice in the different sheds for the 26th instant were as follows:—Eastern shed, $1,072; Western shed, $1,777; Wongsha shed, $1,329; and Honam shed, $1,201; total being $7,272. On the same day the amount of rice sold to the different districts was 70,000 catties.

30th July.

### RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On the morning of the 26th instant, the train bound for Sainam from Canton ran down and killed an old woman, when passing near the Chai Ping Station. The sons and relatives of the deceased woman, on hearing of this sad accident, laid the blame on the engine driver of the train and in a body attempted to take revenge by attacking him with great violence. Fortunately assistance from a body of guards was at hand and the crowd was easily dispersed.

### ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

Since the opening of the Anti-Opium Association at the Mun Lan Shi Yuen, a large sum of money has been collected by subscription. Yesterday, a Chinese gentleman generously donated 1,000 taels towards this fund, and many others have subscribed sums ranging from $100 to $500 each.

The first subscription list of the Anti-Opium Association has been posted up and is as follows:—Acting Provincial Judge, Kung, $300; Kwangchow Prefect, Chan, $300; Namhoi Magistrate, Cheng, $100; Punyu Magistrate, Liu, $100; Kwangchow Brigadier General, Pun, $100; Proctor of the Police Department, $50; Western Central Police Station Superintendent, Chow, $20; Secretary to the Police Department, $50; Yun I Tong, Tls. 1,000; Chan Ching-hok, $500; Wong Po-ting, $500; Chun Chuk-kwan, $100; Chan Wai-po, $100; Cheng Iu-min, $100; Sing-tan, $50; and others.

The following resolutions were also passed at the meeting held last Sunday by the Central Anti-Opium Association:—(1) That a meeting be held at a later date when the different anti-opium pill compounders will be invited to discuss and to adopt the best method of preparing anti-opium pills for distribution to the poorer section of the community, who are addicted to the drug. (2) That those persons who voluntarily offer to assist the Association by delivering lectures are not to receive any compensation, but be supplied only with passage money, etc., when proceeding to the different districts to deliver lectures on the opium evil. (3) That arrangements should be made for the opening of branch Anti-Opium Associations throughout the different districts of the whole province. (4) That the authorities' attention be drawn to those cigarettes on the market that are alleged to have been manufactured with compounds of opium. (5) That arrangements be made for the opening of the proposed hospital for the admission of opium-smoking patients. It was also decided to begin the work of renovating and furnishing the building of the Po Tsz Monastery on the 20th instant for the opening of the wards of this hospital.

A meeting has now been arranged to take place at the headquarters of the Anti-Opium Association on the 31st instant, to invite the anti-opium pill compounders to adopt the best method possible for the preparing of pills. The following questions will also be brought up for discussion: (1) Arrangements for the establishment of branch Anti-Opium Associations under the General Association in the different districts throughout the province. (2) That a fixed rule be decided upon in regard to the distribution of anti-opium pills to opium-smokers according to the quantity of opium consumed daily by them. (4) That the authorities be requested to strictly deal with the registration of opium-smokers after the closing of the opium divans by the end of the 6th moon.

The issue of licences to opium smokers has already begun at Fatshan, and in order to prevent fraud and false statements being made when applying, the authorities have issued orders that all opium-smokers, when applying for licences, must be accompanied by their respective tipaos who will stand as guarantee to the statements.

### RICE SALES.

The amounts realised at the different cheap rice disposal sheds from the disposal of rice for the 27th instant were as follows:—Eastern shed $1,331, Honam shed $1,285, and Wongsha shed $652. On the same day a quantity of 8,100 catties of rice was disposed of to the different districts.

### NEW ADMIRAL FOR KWANGTUNG.

It is reported that H.E. Viceroy Shum has despatched a telegram to Chün Ying-chik, the Kwangtung Admiral designate, requesting him to come to Canton at the earliest date possible; so Chün is expected to arrive here at the beginning of the seventh moon.

### PROMOTION.

It is reported that the High Authorities have recommended the present Namhoi Magistrate, Cheng Wing, for promotion as a prefect, as he had rendered good services in all the offices he formerly held in the different districts.

### SHUM'S COMING.

As H.E. Viceroy Shum is expected here by the seventh moon, all the repairs to the viceregal quarters have been hurried on and everything is expected to be ready for H.E.'s reception in a few days' time.

### STANDARD OIL CO.

The Standard Oil Company of New York a short time ago, through the American Consul-General at Canton, applied to the authorities for permission to erect an oil storage tank at Kongmoon. Now the authorities have replied stating that, owing to the proximity of the proposed site to the residential quarters of that town, the request cannot be granted.

31st July.

### PROPOSED ABOLITION OF TAXES.

Some time ago the Acting Viceroy instructed the Likin Bureau to make inquiries and report on the possibility of reducing or abolishing some of the more trifling taxes that are being levied throughout the province, and the Likin Bureau has accordingly submitted to H.E. a report on the subject. Since the revenue derived from such taxes is not a large sum, and through their levy disturbances frequently gain their origin, and as the imposition of these taxes are strongly objected to by the people in many instances, H.E. has given further instructions to the different departments to consider the question with a view to having all such taxes abolished, and when reports on the matter have been received from the departments concerned the abolition of these taxes will be carried into effect.

### RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

The president and vice-president who have already been elected for the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have not yet assumed charge of their respective offices. H.E. Viceroy Shum has sent a telegram to the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung, instructing him to request the newly-elected president, Lo Po-shun, and the vice-president, Wong Shin-ping, to take over charge of office as soon as possible.

### KWANGSI RAILWAYS.

A telegram has been received from Kwangsi congratulating the Canton-Hankow Railway Company for having satisfactorily elected a president and vice-president, and at the same time informing that office that a railway office was opened at Kweilin on the fifteen day of this moon for the floating of a company for the construction of railroads in that province.

### POLICE FORCE FOR FATI.

Owing to the increase of population and its growing importance, it is found necessary to organise a police force at Fati for the protection of the general public, and for the preservation of order. The Tai Tung Monastery in that locality has been selected and will be utilised as a police station and alterations have been effected there for the purpose. The members of the force will assume duty there from the 1st day of the seventh moon.

### SILVER IN MOW MING.

The district magistrate of the district of Mow Ming has reported to the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, that only one silver mine has been discovered in the whole of that district, and that mine is situated a short distance from the city.

### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

The manufactured products from the Kwang Shiu Lo Industrial Institution in the district of Shiuhing is at present being turned out in large quantities, so the local officials of that circuit have asked the Kuan Wu Chu at Canton to exempt the products of that institution from paying duty upon exportation. The Kuan Wu Chu has replied and instructed that one full export duty is to be charged on all manufactured articles from this institution, without any further subsequent taxation.

### ANTI-OPIUM CELEBRATIONS.

The first day of the seventh moon, being the anniversary of the opening of the Tsze Keung Anti-Opium Society at Honam, and the day being also the day on which the closing of all the opium divans in the City will take effect, a large assembly and tea party has been arranged to take place at Honam to celebrate the occasion.

### ANTI-OPIUM HOSPITAL.

Work was commenced on the 29th instant on the erection and furnishing of the wards at the Po Tsz Monastery for the proposed hospital for the admission of opium-smoking patients, and the work is expected to be completed before the end of the present moon. This institution will be opened to receive patients from the first day of the seventh moon.

### CANTON MINT.

Since the change of the title of the Canton Provincial Mint to Branch Canton Mint under the control of the Tuchihpu at Peking, everything has been carried in accordance with instructions from that Ministry. The proposal of the Shan Hou Chu, however, for the minting of silver dollar pieces, which has been going on for some time, will be continued as before, for the time being, pending further instructions, but the minting of copper coins

will now be carried out according to the new instructions from Peking.

THE POLICE FORCE.

The Acting Provincial Judge, Kung, is strongly bent on bringing up the Canton Police force to a high state of efficiency, and has effected many reforms in this connection. To show his strict attention to that matter, yesterday, while on his way back to his yamun from the office of the Yuet-Han Railway Company, he passed two constables supposed to be on duty in different streets, who were not attending to their duty, so he at once took down their numbers, and will probably deal with them soon.

MR. CHAN KANG-YU.

Mr. Chan Kang-yu, the Hongkong merchant, who took a prominent part in the deliberations on affairs in connection with the Yuet-han Railway Company and who left for Peking, is now returning South. On his way, he visited H.E. Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, who invited him to remain in Hupeh to carry on the work of the Yuet-han Railway in that province, but seeing that H.E. Liang Cheng is returning to Canton, Chan has also decided to return South.

1st August.

KWANGSI RICE.

The Kwangsi Governor has despatched a telegram to the Canton Authorities, stating that as it is not long ago since the removal of the prohibition on the export of rice, from that province to the sister province, an enormous quantity, to the extent of over a million piculs, of rice has been exported through the Wuchow Customs. It is feared that some traders might take this opportunity of buying rice in that province for transhipment to Shanghai or abroad to foreign countries, thus again raising the price of this commodity, so that steps will have to be taken to prevent such a contingency happening. On receipt of the above telegram, H. E. Acting Viceroy Wu instructed the Shan Hou Chu to issue a proclamation to the effect that rice merchants, who intend to proceed to Kwangsi to purchase rice for this province, at first apply to the Shan Hou Chu for a certificate, on which will be stated the quantity of rice to be bought, the exact place at which the purchase will be made, the place to which the rice will be exported and at what place it will be exposed for sale, when imported into Canton. Such certificates will be returned to the Chu, when the shipments of rice which they cover have arrived at their destination. Those merchants who do not do business in Canton if desirous of importing rice from that Province can apply for such certificates through the local officials of their respective districts.

ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The date for the closing of the opium divans in the City is now drawing near so the Central Police Department has given instructions to the different Police Stations to send officers to call at every house under their jurisdiction to take down the name together with the address and age of any opium smoker (if any) residing in each house, and to submit the list when complete to the head office to be recorded, ready for the issue of licence, which will take effect from the beginning of the seventh moon.

At the meeting held in the Central Anti-Opium Association at the Mun Lan Shi Yuen yesterday, the Ki Wo Tong, chemists, promised to distribute, free of charge, anti-opium medicines and pills to supply one hundred opium smokers until they have overcome their habit. Po Sang Tong promised to supply three hundred opium smokers, besides taking on for treatment opium smokers for three months free of charge; Lo Sic Cheung promised to supply one hundred smokers; Yun Wo to supply medicine for smokers, Chan Tit Kwan to supply one hundred smokers; Shin Wo Tong fifty, and Tsung Chi Wing fifty with anti-opium medicine, all free of charge. At the same meeting it was decided to send representatives to the different districts to co-operate with the different charitable institutions to open branch Anti-Opium Associations and that inveterate opium smokers be supplied with anti-opium medicine for three months, moderate smokers for two months, and light smokers for one month only, and to carry into effect the regulations re opium smoking now in force in Japan.

WEICHOW BANDITS.

It is reported that the bandits in the different districts in the prefecture of Weichow are still very active and the Canton Authorities have again instructed the officials of that prefecture to take the necessary steps to suppress them. When the troops which have been despatched to Chaochow have finished their duty in suppressing the insurrection there, they will be ordered to Weichow to co-operate with the local soldiery in putting down the bandits of that prefecture.

The Weichow Chuntai, Wu Ling-sun, is reported to have relinquished his post, and have started for Canton. He has already been appointed Chuntai of Chaochow. The Canton High Authorities have instructed him to proceed to his new post as soon as possible as this prefecture is still in a state of unrest.

SILVER FOR CANTON MINT.

It has already been reported that the Shan Hou Chu has made a loan of 200,000 taels from the Kwan Wu Chu for the Canton Branch Mint for the minting of dollar coins to be issued for circulation. The officials of that Chu have been collecting old dollar coins now on the market for the purpose of melting them down to mint new ones, but the collection of these coins is found to be inadequate. The officials then negotiated for a quantity of silver bullion from a certain foreign bank, but the negotiations were unsuccessful. The Shan Hou Chu officials have now reported the above facts to the High Authorities.

OFFICIALS.

Most of the officials under Viceroy Chow have left Canton on the departure of the ex-Viceroy on his resignation, and the new Viceroy, H.E. Shum, on the other hand, has given instructions to retain some of them at their posts. H.E. Shum has again sent a telegram to Canton to instruct expectant Magistrate Chung Mun-pong, protector of the Canton Military Medical College, and Commodore Yau Po-yun, to remain in their respective posts.

RICE SALES.

The quantities of cheap rice sold to the different districts for the last few days were as follows:—28th ult., 30,000 catties; 29th ult., 30,400 catties; 30th ult., 32,400 catties.

The amounts realised from the disposal of rice at the different sheds for the 30th ult., were as follows:—Eastern shed $7,517; Western shed $1,695; Wong-sha shed $1,100; and Honam shed $1,613; total being $6,960.

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THE result of the competition for designs for the church in Tsingtao are announced as follows:—First prize, $1,500, Herr Count Rothkegel (Tsingtao). Second prize, $1,000, Herr Wentrup (Tsingtao). Third prize, $500, Herr Paul Hachmeister and Herr P. F. Richter (Tsingtao). Eleven architects competed and the next in order sent in plans labelled respectively "Maya," "124" and "Evangelium." An exhibition of the designs is announced to be held in Government Hall, Tsingtao, in the course of the next few days. Unsuccessful competitors are asked to send their addresses to Herr Strasser, Tsingtao.

## EARTHQUAKE AT MANILA.

The Manila *Cablenews* of 28th ult. reports:—A slight earthquake, distinctly felt all over the city, was registered by the Vincentini microseismograph at the Manila Observatory last evening. The first oscillations were recorded about half past eight, the actual shock lasting about 40 seconds. The tremors were felt by the sensitive instruments for several minutes afterward.

Father Algue, the director of the weather bureau, announces that the shock was a slight and unimportant one on account of the wide area of the oscillations which were regular and which commenced almost imperceptibly, dying away in the same manner.

The distinctness with which the shock was felt caused some persons who had never felt a quake before to believe that the roof was coming down upon them, but inquiries made in several different parts of the city show that was no panic whatever anywhere.

OBSERVATORY NOTES.

Saturday at 8h. 25m. 50s. p.m. an earthquake of regular intensity (No. IV Rossi-Forel) occurred in Manila. Two distinct shocks were noticeable separate by an interval of 20s; the first one was instantaneous and the second lasted for about 8 seconds. Hence the total duration including a third shock very light did not exceed 30 seconds. The initial movement and the direction of the maximum vibrations was from NNW. to SSE. The horizontal pendulums recorded some preliminary tremors for about 10 seconds, this together with the large amplitude of the vertical component and the small duration of the microseismic undulations, tended to show that the earthquake was either local or of very near epicentre, but later telegrams prove that the shock was also felt in the provinces north of Manila, as far as Benguet with the same or less intensity than in the Capital.

# COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write:—There has been a slight improvement in rates due to a continued demand by investors, and a fair business has been done.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have not fluctuated and the quotations for the old and new shares are unchanged. The London rate for the old shares ex new issue has improved to £80 10s.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are still inquired for at $270, and North Chinas have buyers at the advanced rate of Tls. 75. Unions have been sold at $775.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are steady at $88. Hongkong Fires are obtainable at $120.

Shipping.—China and Manilas can be placed at $15. Douglases are quiet at $41, while Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are offering at $29½. Shell Transports have advanced to 47/- and are in demand at the rate. Star Ferries old and new are unchanged.

Refineries.—China Sugars have slightly hardened and buyers prevail at $100. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have weakened to Tls. 15.70 with sellers. Raubs are still out of favour and neglected at $6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs are quiet at $77. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have appreciated to $102, at which rate there are buyers. Shanghai Docks have strengthened and are quoted at Tls. 76½. Hongkew Wharfs have risen to Tls. 229, but there are sellers in the North at the rate. This Company has declared an interim dividend of Tls 8 per share.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels remain unaltered at $118. Hongkong Lands are quiet at $100 ex the interim dividend of $3½ paid on the 15th inst. Sales of Humphreys Estates have been effected at $10.75. There is a demand for Shanghai Lands and shares can be placed in the North at Tls. 100. West Points are steady at $50.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are still wanted at Tls. 64½. Hongkong Cottons have weakened to $11. Both Internationals and Laou Kung Mows are in demand at Tls. 52 and Tls. 92½ respectively.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have been sold at $9.30. Dairy Farms are inquired for at $15. Green Island Cements have buyers at $101. There are buyers of Hongkong Ropes at $22½. Watsons can be placed at $11. Langkats have advanced considerably closing with buyers in the North at Tls. 310. Sumatras have further improved to Tls. 120 at which rate sales have been put through.

2nd inst.

The market has been dull during the week, no doubt partly due to the steady rise in exchange.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have experienced a slight decline during the past week, and the old shares, ex new issue, have sellers at $680 The new shares are easier at $520. The London quotation for the old shares ex new issue has advanced to £81. Nationals are without business at $51.

Marine Insurances—Cantons are quiet at $270, North-Chinas have further buyers at Tls. 75. There are sellers of Unions at $77. Yangtszes are steady at $180.

Fire Insurances—China Fires remain unaltered at $88, while Hongkong Fires are procurable at $320.

Shipping.—China and Manilas and Douglases are without business, and the quotations are unchanged. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are still on offer at $29½. Star Ferries old and new are quoted at $25 and $14 respectively. From private telegraphic advices from London, Shell Transports are quoted sellers at 46/-.

Refineries.—China Sugars have changed hands at $100. Perak Sugars can be had at Tls. 89.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have sellers at Tls. 15.70. Raubs are firmer and buyers prevail at $5, after sales at the rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Geo. Fenwicks are quiet at $171. Kowloon Wharfs can be secured at $72½ ex the interim dividend of $2 per share paid on the 31st July. Whampoa Docks are firmer and buyers predominate at $102. Sales have been effected at this rate. Shanghai Docks have buyers in the North at Tls. 72 ex the dividend of Tls. 3 paid on the 30th July. *Hongkew Wharfs have receded to* Tls 227, at which rate there are sellers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have dropped to $110 after the collapse of the building which occurred yesterday. Hongkong Lands have weakened to $98 and a small lot has been fixed at the price. There are inquiries for Humphreys Estates at $10½. Sales have taken place of Shanghai Lands at Tls. 100. West Points are quoted at $48 ex the interim dividend of $2 paid on the 29th July.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have depreciated to Tls. 64, and there are sellers at this rate. There is no business to record in other Cotton Mills and rates have not altered.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are inquired for at $9½, and China Light and Powers at $5. China Providents have sellers at $8.90. Dairy Farms are wanted at $15 and Hongkong Ropes at $22½. Green Island Cements have been dealt in to a fair extent at $101 and there are further buyers. Hongkong Ices are quiet at $241 ex the interim dividend of $4 per share paid to-day. Union Waterboats are easier at $123. Watsons can be sold at $11. In the North, Langkats are offering at the reduced rate of Tls. 305, and Sumatras have again been sold at Tls. 120. United Asbestos are inquired for at $10½.

## FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge report on 27th July:—The period, since our last report was written on the 12th inst., has not produced any remarkable changes in the freight market in most of its branches, the only exception being that, entirely contrary to what was prophesied in certain native quarters, demand for tonnage Saigon/Hongkong has again appeared on the scene.

Saigon/Hongkong:—Undoubtedly the recent statements about expected heavy arrivals in Canton of native produce from Kwangsi, in consequence of which, for a time, chartering operations suffered a check have been greatly exaggerated. After a few fresh settlements Saigon to this port at 14 cents per picul the rate has slowly trended upwards, and 16½ and 17 cents has already been paid. Further tonnage for loading up to middle of August appears in good request, but on the other hand, somehow, offers of suitable boats at 18 and 19 cents, to which level the majority of owners have raised their ideas, are so far disregarded by charterers.

From Saigon to the Philippines fixtures are reported of 3 steamers at 23, 25 and 26 cents respectively, and we hear of further demand.

From Saigon to Japan an inquiry, placed on this market, after a boat of middling size has not materialised, 23 cents only being indicated as obtainable.

Saigon in other directions has had no business.

There is no further demand from Bangkok. Liners even, in consequence of scarcity of cargo, experience considerable delay there. This latter state of affairs also prevails at Java ports, where boats, loading for coast ports, meet with very slow despatch for want of lighters, occasioned by heavy shipments to Europe, the States and Australia. Chartering business from Java has again been absent.

Northern freights continue in a paralyzed condition. A solitary fixture is reported from Newchwang and Talienwan to Amoy at 20/25 cents per picul.

Norw. s.s. *Ragnar* has filled an inquiry Kobao to Shanghai at $1.95, and Pulo Laut to Singapore a steamer secured $1.00 per ton.

Coal freights from Japan have weakened. A charter Moji to this has been drawn in London at $1.62½ and a Japanese boat fixed elsewhere Wakamatsu to Canton at $2.35 only. Hongay to Amoy a steamer is reported fixed at $1.00.

On monthly terms Norw. s.s. *Frithjof* has been chartered for 4 months at $4,650.00 per month. The boat is intended for special service.

Sailers:—For New York and/or Baltimore, the British bark *Lyndhurst*, just arrived in ballast from Kobe, is also reported fixed, in addition to the four vessels, enumerated in our circular of 14th ultimo.

Sail-Tonnage loading or to load:—For New York and/or Baltimore:—British ship *King George*, 2,057 tons, arrived 21st July. British bark *Lyndhurst* 2,249 tons, arrived 26th July.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailers:—None.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

*Selling.*

| | |
|---|---|
| London—Bank T.T. | 2/3 |
| Do. demand | 2/3 1/16 |
| Do. 4 months' sight | 2/3⅛ |
| France—Bank T.T. | 2.83 |
| America—Bank T.T. | 54⅛ |
| Germany—Bank T.T. | 2.10 |
| India T.T. | 168 |
| Do. demand | 168½ |
| Shanghai—Bank T.T. | 73 |
| Singapore T.T. | 4 % prem |
| Japan—Bank T.T. | 110 |
| Java—Bank T.T. | 135½ |

*Buying.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 months' sight L/C. | 2/3 9/16 |
| 6 months' sight L/C. | 2/3⅛ |
| 30 days' sight San Francisco & New York | 55⅛ |
| 4 months' sight do. | 56⅛ |
| 30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne. | 2.3 13/16 |
| 4 months' sight France | 2.88½ |
| 6 months' sight " | 2.90 |
| 4 months' sight Germany | 2.35½ |
| Bar Silver | 32½ |
| Bank of England rate | 4 % |
| Bank of France | 3½ % |
| Sovereign | $8.86 |

# LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Censor P'ei T'ang has presented to the Throne ten resolutions for the reorganization of railways.

THE following telegram has been received by the Colonial Secretary from H.B.M. Consul at Chefoo:—"Quarantine imposed against Hongkong by Amoy."

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to Captain G. T. Brierley, Royal Garrison Artillery, from 14th August to 1st October.

THE trade between Tairen and Japan is showing considerable development. During the first half of this year it has amounted to Y14,136,906. Of this sum Y8,300,942 figures as imports and Y5,835,964 as exports.

THE Waiwupu has asked the French Minister to request the French authorities of Tongking to give up to the Two Kwang Viceregal Government two cashiered military ex-officers, Liang Hsiu-ch'un and Li Shih-kuei, who are charged with having taken refuge in French territory and making raids on the Chinese border, at the head of a body of bandits.

MESSRS. Siemssen & Co. announce that they have been appointed agents for Hongkong and South China of Pabst Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, and that they keep fresh supplies always in stock. Pabst Co. have entrusted their business for China in excellent hands and Messrs. Siemssen can be relied on to adequately represent the excellencies of Pabst beer, tonics, and their other celebrated beverages.

IT is reported that their Excellencies Viceroys Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung intend to borrow the sum of five million pounds at 5 per cent. interest, from British and German financiers in order to construct the proposed Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway. The line is to be a single one at first and the loan is to be guaranteed by the revenues of the three provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Kiangsu.

FUNG TSAT TAI, the master of fishing Junk No. 1,3672, was charged at the Police Court, last Monday morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with making fast to the Macao steamer *Sui Tai* (Capt. G. F. Morrison) on Sunday afternoon, while that vessel was entering the port, and with using his junk for other purposes than for fishing—carrying passengers. Defendant pleaded guilty to both charges, and he was fined $10 on the first and $5 on the second charge.

THE two hundred and first case of bubonic plague which has occurred in Hongkong since the beginning of the year was recorded in last Tuesday's bulletin.

A MEDICAL Board will assemble at the Military Hospital, Kowloon, at an early date, for the purpose of examining and reporting on Asiatic Troops proposed for invaliding.

THE Central Government proposes to arrange a loan with the Ta-ching Government Bank in order to provide the funds required for carrying on the Whangpoo Conservancy work.

THE O. E. & M Co.'s total output of the company's three mines for the week ending July 13 amounted to 27,219.19 tons and the sales during the same period to 17,366,82 tons.

LIEUTENANT H. E. Stanger-Leathes, Indian Medical Service, is placed in medical charge of the 129th Baluchis, temporarily, during the absence on leave of Capt. A. A. Gibbs, Indian Medical Service, from 27th instant.

His Excellency the Governor has expressed his satisfaction at the smartness of the Guards of Honour and Escort furnished by the 3rd Middlesex Regiment, the Royal Garrison Artillery, and the Mounted Troop, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, on the 28th and 29th instant, and at the excellent appearance made by the Troops and Volunteers keeping the streets on the first date.

YEUNG CHIK SANG, accountant, of No. 8, Centre Street, was arrested last Monday and charged on remand before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, on Tuesday, on an indictment alleging fraud. Ho Kai Lai and Ho Kai Chi, partners in a shop at 1, Upper Lascar Row, were the complainants. They charged that the accused was in possession, and kept for sale, certain packages of tea, bearing a false trade-mark. The "Ma Yee" trade-mark is the property of the complainants and they allege that this mark had been forged by the accused. A day was fixed for the next hearing.

THE United States protected cruisers *Denver* and *Cleveland* arrived at Singapore from Colombo on 26th ulto. and exchanged salutes with Fort Canning. They left New York on May 18 *en route* for the Philippines. The vessels are sister ships and will relieve the cruisers *Raleigh* and *Cincinnati*. The *Denver* is a vessel of 3,200 tons displacement and carries ten guns. She is commanded by Captain W. B. Caperton. The *Cleveland* is commanded by Captain J. T. Newton. She is of similar tonnage and carries the same number of guns. Both vessels are painted white. They anchored in the roads on arrival.

BOTH Viceroys Chang and Tuan Fang have opposed the adoption of the gold standard, maintaining that the present time is too unsettled for any such changes. Money is so scarce in all the provinces that it is not the time to accede to such demands as those recently made by the Hongkong and other Chambers of Commerce. Both Viceroys, especially H. E. Chang who is bitterly opposed to the proposals of Prof. Jenks made in 1904, are in favour of slow action in such an important change which concerns the national existence of China. Thus the question of a gold standard for China is now shelved again at present.—*Peking and Tientsin Times.*

A VERDICT of death from natural causes was returned by a jury at the Magistracy, this afternoon (1st inst.), in the inquiry which was held touching the death of Tam Yau, a prisoner in Victoria Gaol, with took place in the Gaol Hospital last evening. Deceased was about fifty years of age. On the 11th May last he was convicted on a charge of being in possession of illicit opium and ordered to pay a fine of $500. He took the alternative—six months. During the latter part of last month his health failed—probably through the absence of opium—and he was taken to hospital, expiring, as we have said before, at 7.40 o'clock last evening. Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz presided as coroner at the inquest.

TWO Chinamen—Lam Ku Yat and Ng Ut Wa—who arrived in the Colony last Sunday, from Vancouver, on board the *Empress of Japan*, were arrested by Detective Sergeant Wilden, on a charge of bringing ammunition into the Colony, with a view to smuggling it into the interior. The first prisoner had 250 rounds of Winchester ammunition in his trunk, while the second man had 600 rounds. They were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Monday. Both pleaded guilty to the charge. They were fined $250 each, the alternative being six months' hard labour. An order was also made confiscating the ammunition.

MIGUEL OSSORIO and Alejandro S. Macleod, against whom charges of falsification of a commercial document have been brought, and who, to all intents and purposes, now occupy the position of fugitives from justice, are in Macao. The *Manila Times* says:—The Governor of Macao, in reply to a wire from the Governor-General here, putting the ambiguous question if the extradition of two fugitives from justice could be effected, has said that there exists no treaty under which such action can be taken, and that the matter will have to be taken up diplomatically. This would have to be done through the Governor General, the Department of State, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Lisbon, Portugal. Ossorio and Macleod are safe from extradition for the present, at least.

A CHINESE woman, residing at No. 44, East Street, having a nasty cut over her right eye, complained to Inspector Warnock, at the Central Police Station, yesterday morning (28th ulto.), of being assaulted by two boys. The boys, she stated, were employed in a shoemaker's shop, occupying the ground floor of the house. On the previous evening she had a few words with the boys on account of their behaviour towards her daughter. They became more insolent yesterday morning. Again she had to caution them, but on this occasion, one of the boys picked up a stool and hurled it at her head, causing the wound over her eye. The boys were locked up on a charge of assault. This morning, at the Police Court, Mr. Hazeland found both guilty. He sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of $7 and to receive ten strokes of the birch. The second was only fined $2.

THE *Cablenews* of July 25 says:—For the first time in many months the Manila health sheet shows the existence of a dangerous and loathsome disease, and, for the first time in two years, it is a case of plague. The disease was discovered by the quarantine officers yesterday on the German freighter *C. Ferd Laeisz*. The victim was a Chinese fireman on the vessel. He was instantly removed to the Chinese hospital. The vessel was put into quarantine and will be taken to Mariveles to-day. Her entire cargo will be unloaded and she will be fumigated for seven days. At the last report the Chino was still alive. The *C. Ferd Laeisz* was here last month with a menagerie for the Emperor of China. She went several hundred miles up the Yangtze river with the menagerie and took on the Chino at Hongkong. The bureau of health and the quarantine authorities are striving to prevent the introduction of plague from Hongkong and other plague infected ports.

As we go to press His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, is holding his first levée in this Colony. A representative and brilliant gathering assembled to pay their respects to His Excellency, at his first function.

THE latest returns of the casualties from the recent explosion of gas at the Hokoku Colliery in the Fukuoka Prefecture give 60 dead and 93 injured, all of whom have been identified. It is estimated that 275 others have been burnt to death underground.

A GOVERNMENT notification states that the Harbour Master is authorized to issue certificates of competency as master or as engineers of steamship under 60 tons. A fee of $2.50 shall be payable by every candidate for such certificate on presenting himself for examination.

HO KI, a farmer, residing at 10, Wong Mo Kok, was arrested last Tuesday afternoon on a charge of fishing with dynamite in Stanley Bay. He was brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, on Wednesday morning, in the Police Court, and ordered to pay a fine of $7, or go to gaol for a week. He paid the fine.

A HOFEI, Anhui, dispatch states that H.E. Chow Fu, lately Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, on his return to Hofei, his native city, was suddenly taken ill last week. As the symptoms have become much more serious, a telegram has been sent to the ex-Viceroy's eldest son, Chow Hsio-hsi, who is Salt Commissioner in Chihli province, to resign his post and return home at once.

IN the Administration Report on Pahang for 1906, the following statement occurs:—Raub continues to be the only working gold mine and crushed 69,139 tons for 9,995 ounces. A noteworthy feature of the management at Raub is the steady decrease of the working cost, which was as low as 2.27 dwts. per ton for the year ended Feb. 1906. "The most recent and encouraging discovery is in striking the eastern lode at about 250 feet east of the main lode."

MISS MARY MACKINTOSH, a sixteen-year-old girl, residing at No. 52, Elgin Road, Kowloon, was summoned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on the 27th ulto., with assaulting her amah. The amah's story was to the effect that on the 24th ultimo, the defendant sent her out to make a purchase. When she returned, after being away some time, the defendant threw a pot of boiling tea at her, scalding her feet. Miss Mackintosh explained that it was all an accident. She was holding the pot in her hand when the amah entered, and it dropped out of her hand. His Worship: Are you willing to pay compensation? Defendant's brother: We will leave it to the Court. His Worship: I have no power to order you to give compensation; but assuming it was an accident I would suggest that you give her compensation. The defendant agreed to give the amah $3 compensation and the summons was withdrawn.

AFTER a most exciting chase, along Queen's Road Central, down Jubilee Street and into Des Vœux Road, making his appearance on the Praya next, a coolie, who gave the name of Chan Chan, was seized by a crowd and handed over to a policeman last Sunday afternoon. Chan was alleged to have snatched a gold ear-pick, valued at $14, from a woman—Leung Sam, residing in Connaught Road West. The woman came to town to make a purchase. She carried the ear-pick in her hair. Nearing the Central Market, she felt a tug at her hair, and turning round sharply, saw a coolie making as hard as he could down Jubilee Street. She raised an alarm, with the result that a number of passers-by took up the chase and ran the thief to earth. Chan Chan was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Monday, on a charge of theft. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard-labour, six hours' stocks, and to receive two whippings of twelve strokes each.

LAST Wednesday, at the Summary Jurisdiction Court, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, Wong Tsz Lam, of No. 2, Lam Kwa Fong, landlord, sued Chan Choi, temple keeper, at present residing at 188, Queen's Road East, but formerly tenant of the ground floor of Tik Lung Lane, for recovery of the sum of $20, being as to $10, one month's rent for No. 7 Tik Lung Lane, and as to $10 payment in lieu of notice. Plaintiff proved his claim. Defendant admitted owing the plaintiff the sum of $10 for rent, but as regarded the $10, in lieu of notice, he held that he was not liable for that, because the Sanitary Board's representatives gave him a peremptory notice to quit, as the place was overcrowded. Under the circumstances he was not responsible, for it was impossible to give the landlord any notice of his intended removal. His Honour took the same view, and as the defendant had admitted owing $10 for rent there was judgment for plaintiff for that amount with costs. Judgment entered accordingly. Both parties appeared in person.

FRANZ CRANS and Kustas Huprecus, seamen, employed on board the steamer *Wik*, were apprehended in Connaught Road Central, near Blake Pier, at about midnight last Monday, on charges of disorderly behaviour and refusing to pay ricksha hire. An extra indictment—that of carrying a dagger without permission—was added against Crans. The seamen, it appeared, alighted from their rickshas near Blake Pier and proceeded to board a sampan, paying no attention to the howling coolies behind them. When the holder of the two ricksha men approached Crans and demanded his fare—forty-five cents—the latter was alleged to have whipped out the dagger and started after the coolie. After running for some distance he collapsed. A policeman put an end to the trouble by removing both men to the station, where it was discovered that Crans needed medical treatment, and Inspector Smith sent him to hospital. Huprecus was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Tuesday. He was fined $5 and ordered to pay the coolie $1.30 compensation. The case against Crans was adjourned.

AN altercation which took place between Leung Lai, of cargo-boat No. 1,443, anchored alongside the praya wall at West Point, and Tang Chee, a coolie, residing at 115, *Jervois Street*, led to a challenge to a fight and a subsequent charge of assault. At about seven o'clock last Tuesday evening Leung Lai was bringing his junk alongside a wharf, at the Praya West, when Tang Chee, the wharfinger, asked him what he was doing there, and told him to clear out from that locality. Leung disputed his authority and invited him on to his boat to settle matters. Arriving on the deck of the junk Tang found himself measuring his length along the deck, the result of a vigorous blow, which the junkman dealt him on the head. Tang was laid *hors de combat*, but his friends on the wharf seeing what had occurred, brought the police to the scene by their cries, and Leung was arrested on a charge of assault. He put in an enforced appearance before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, on Wednesday morning, and having nothing to say in his own defence was fined $5, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

MR. H. H. J. Gompertz, who for a time acted as Attorney-General, returned to the Police Court, last Monday morning, as first police magistrate. Mr. F. A. Hazeland returned to the small Court.

IT is notified in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to direct that Monday, the 5th August, 1907, being a Bank holiday, shall be observed as a holiday by the Government departments.

FROM the annual report of the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Tokyo, it appears that the business done during the past year considerably exceeded that of the previous year. After distributing a 20 per cent. among shareholders the Company carried to reserve a sum of 64,209 yen, making the total reserve funds 2,780,166 yen. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are the local agents.

MR. George Hogarth, chief excise officer of the Opium Farm, was last Monday morning married to Miss R. A. North, of 19, Wong-nei-chong Road, second daughter of Mr. T. North, of Gibraltar. The ceremony took place at St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road. The bride was given away by Mr. T. Abley, of the Sanitary Department; the only bridesmaid being Miss Dorothy Baker, eldest daughter of Chief Inspector Baker, of the Hongkong Police.

A PEKING letter states that the Empress Dowager is seriously thinking of handing back the reins of Government to the Emperor, and that the day chosen for the ceremony will be the first day of the next Chinese new year (February 2, 1908). On that occasion also, it is probable an heir apparent will also be selected; the one having the best chance for the honour being the infant son of Prince Chun, the Emperor's brother. The other candidates are said to be Prince Kung and Prince P'u Lun.

ON Thursday, July 18, Captain John A. Tuke, in command of the British cruiser *Monmouth*, and 16 other officers were presented to his Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Imperial Palace, by Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador in Tokyo. Afterwards the officers had the honour of dining with his Majesty, together with Prince Fushimi, Prince Higashi-Fushimi, Marquis Tokudaiji, Viscount Tanaka, General Okazawa, Count Toda, Major Azuma, Commander Takenouchi, and other officials and officers. Sir Claude MacDonald was also present.

LAST Saturday afternoon, a Japanese woman, who resides at No. 266, Station Street South, Yau-ma-ti, top floor, attempted to end her life by jumping over the verandah of her house. She was picked up by the police and removed to the Yau-ma-ti Police Station, where it was discovered that the woman was seriously injured about her head and back, Inspector McHardy rushed her to hospital, but the chances of her recovering are believed to be small. The woman was about thirty years of age, and lived by herself. It is said that she is insane.

AT the Marine Court yesterday morning, P.C. Edwards of the Water Police, charged Kwok Kin, master of licensed steam launch *Wing Ho*, with unlawfully blowing his whistle for purposes other than those of navigation, in Victoria Harbour, at 2.15 a.m. on the 31st ulto. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., dealt with the case. The charge being proved the defendant was asked what he had to say. He replied "Water had struck the whistle lanyard. The fires were put out before we made fast for the night." He was convicted and fined $5, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

LO SO, the chief cook on board the C. P. R. liner *Empress of Japan*, and Lo Shin, the seventh cook, were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, last Thursday morning, at the Police Court, with the larceny of two hams, the property of the ship. L. R. Warn, the chief steward, prosecuted. Mr. E. P. H. Lang, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defence. He had not been instructed in the matter and he applied for an adjournment. It was alleged that the accused were attempting to leave the vessel on Wednesday night with the hams when they were caught. The case was adjourned for a week. Bail $50 each.

WHAT a boilermaker could possibly want with ordinary panes of glass is a mystery, and yet about eight o'clock last Tuesday night Wong Sze, who later told the police that he was a boilermaker by trade, was discovered at No. 78, Ko Shing Street, where he had already removed eight panes of glass, valued at $1.60, from the windows on the property of the Land Investment Co., and was proceeding to remove more but a check was put upon his operations by the approach of the watchman, who seized him and held him until the police arrived. When placed before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, on Wednesday morning, he was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and to be exposed for six hours in the stocks.

ONE of the U. S. Consul's chair coolies was this morning (29th ulto.), at the Police Court, fine $7 and was also bound over in the sum of $100 to be of good behaviour for one year. He was charged with assaulting another coolie; and from the evidence it would appear that the accused went to the complainant's house yesterday forenoon, in an intoxicated condition, and asked for the loan of $2. He did not get it. He left the house and returned a few minutes later with ten friends, who immediately set on the complainant. Sergeant Cashman, who was passing at the time, heard the row, and in order to stop the fight he was compelled to use a bamboo pole. Then the accused was arrested, the others escaping

WHEN a man threatens to eat a policeman if the latter didn't mind himself, it is a certainty that he would have a tough morsel. But that is what happened last night. Henry Murray, a seaman, fell in the way of some cash last Wednesday and launched out on a huge spree, which involved the visiting, in turn, of many hotels before joyfulness set in. Henry had an overdose before midnight—and became speechless, much against his will as there were other hotels left unvisited. Falling into a ricksha he ordered the coolie to "put 'er hard west." The coolie started eastwards. Policeman Glendinning on duty in Queen's Road Central heard a noise and on going up found Henry arguing with the coolie as to whether he should be paid or not. He came to the conclusion that he should not, and the officer interfered. Henry became annoyed and threatened to "chow" the officer if he did not look out. The matter could not be settled quietly and he was arrested. On Thursday morning he was charged with disorderly behaviour and refusing to pay his ricksha fare—forty cents. Mr. Hazeland fined him $2.60, which included compensation to the rickshaman.

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